The New-York Times.

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THE BEST INVESTMENT FOR SURPLUS CAPITAL.

The attention of Investors, Trustees, Executors and others desiring an unusually safe, reliable and profitable form of permanent investment, is called to the advantages and assurances of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

It is commonly known that the General Government, for wise purposes, has given its aid and encouragement to the construction of one MAIN THROUGH LINE OF RAILROAD from the Pacific Ocean across the Territories to connect with the various Eastern Branches of the Pacific Railroad system, and which will form the GRAND TRUNK ROUTE to the Far West upon which the mighty trans-continental traffic will concentrate. This Great Enterprise has been committed mainly to the hands of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, who are carrying it forward with greater energy and persistence than was ever shown in any similar work in ancient or modern times. This Company will build, equip, own and control the Western Half of this Through Line, the most productive, favored and valuable portion of the whole, and may justly be regarded as possessing the richest franchise ever granted on this continent.

The Act of Congress confers upon the Corporations, besides the right of way across the territories, a gift of 12,800 acres of the public lands per mile, contiguous to this line, and an appropriation from the National Credit of SIXTY MILLIONS in 6 PER CENT. BONDS, delivered as the work progresses; or half the estimated cost of the through line and Branches. These Subsidy Bonds the Companies may cancel in a course of years by the transportation-services of the Roads, and a small per centage of its net earnings; they, therefore, constitute an element of great strength to the Corporations.

The Act further authorizes them to issue an equal amount of their own First Mortgage Bonds of corresponding denominations, which shall be the first claim upon the whole railroad property, and to which the lien of the Government shall be subordinate, as a means of more readily securing the remaining half of the capital for the construction: the equipment, &c., being provided out of the capital stock subscriptions and other sources.

The great CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD is, therefore, in an important sense, a SEMI-NATIONAL WORK, aided and commended by the people, the legislative power, and the Executive officers, though its management is administered with all the care and forethought of the most eminent private corporations. Being under the constant supervision of the Government—who, being the principal creditor, accepts a subordinate and contingent lien—with so large an amount of additional capital also invested in the property pledged; it is believed that no securities now offered in the market possess the same claims to confidence and market value except those of the Government.

Under these favoring auspices very gratifying progress has been made in extending the railroad track from both directions, the UNION PACIFIC Railroad Company having built with alacrity 525 miles between the Missouri River and the base of the Rocky Mountains within three years. The Central PACIFIC RAILROAD has also steadily and successfully carried its track from the steamboat navigation of the Pacific to the summit of the Sierra Nevadas, and into the Great Salt Lake basin east of the Nevada line. Having overcome by far the most difficult and expensive portion of the whole line, the probabilities of the through connection with the Eastern lines being effected in 1870 amount almost to certainty.

The prominent feature in the progress of the CENTRAL Pacific Railroad is the remarkably large and profitable local business which is developed upon the completed portion; more than justifying the estimates of its projectors—that the immense traffic between the ports of California and the mining regions of the interior would sustain a first-class railroad line, even if the overland connection were not built. The net profit upon operating the link of less than one hundred miles, thus far reaches nearly two millions in gold; and this ratio will be doubled during the coming season, when the entire mountain transit is made by the locomotive. With every extension of the track, the business and profits of the completed part are increased; so that when the overland through traffic shall be centered upon the Central Road, the general prosperity of the Company will be without parallel, and its securities appreciated correspondingly.

The CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY offer for sale their FIRST MORTGAGE THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and submit to Investors the following, among other obvious consideration; and invite the comparison with merits and excellences of any class of Corporate securities:

I. These Bonds are based upon the most vital and valuable part of the Grand National Pacific Railroad, soon to become the main channel of communication on the continent.

II. The local settlement and business therefrom is remarkably large and profitable, and must constantly increase.

III. The hardest part of the road is now built, and the remainder will be rapidly carried forward over the Salt Lake Plains.

IV. The greater part of the means necessary to build the road is provided by the U. S. Government upon a subordinate lien.

V. The State and chief cities of California have contributed upward of $3,000,000 to the enterprise, without lien.

VI. The grant of land is destined at an early day to prove of far greater market value than the total of the first mortgage bonds issued upon the road and equipments.

VII. This road lies altogether among the gold and silver producing regions, and its revenues are received in coin.

VIII. The management of this Company has been the highest degree prudent and frugal; and the whole surplus, after payment of expenses and interest, is devoted to construction purposes.

IX. The interest liabilities of the Company are even now less than a third the net earnings upon the road pledged.

X. Both principal and interest are payable IN GOLD, under special provisions of both National and State enactment.

The bonds are in sums of $1,000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, and are offered for sale at ninety-five per cent. of their par value, and accrued interest from July 1 added, in currency.

There is an important advantage of about one per cent. upon the outlay in purchasing before Jan. 1, as the back interest is charged at six per cent. in CURRENCY, though repaid in full in GOLD. At this time they yield nearly

NINE PER CENT. UPON THE INVESTMENT.

These Bonds bid fair to attain the most prominent positions among the non-speculative investments of the country, and will be actively dealt in at the money-centres in Europe.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal well secured, and of realizing a profit of ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders sent with the funds through responsible Banks or Express Companies will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return Express to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, &c., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company, No. 54 William-st., and of

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and Financial Agents of the C. P. R. R. Co.,
No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

TELEGRAMS.

Another Fenian Attempt to Blow Up a London Prison.

Speech of Minister Menabrea on the Temporal Power.

Terrible Railroad Slaughter in Western New-York.

Fifty Persons Burned to Death and as Many More Wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Another Fenian Attempt to Blow Up a Prison in London.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.

Another attempt was made to-day to blow up one of the city prisons. Powder was placed under one of the walls of Millbank Jail, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The preparations were all completed and the fuse had been lighted by the conspirators without attracting attention; but fortunately, owing to some defect in the arrangement of the materials, the powder did not explode, and the plot was discovered before the attempt to carry it out could be renewed. No arrests have been made, and no clew has yet been obtained to the guilty parties.

Seizure of Fenian Arms and Ammunition in England.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.

Arms and ammunition secreted by the Fenians have been discovered and seized by the Police at several places in England.

Fenian Sympathizers Held for Trial in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The examination of JOHN MARTIN and others connected with the funeral demonstration on the 8th inst. was concluded yesterday, but the decision of the Court was reserved. This morning the accused were again brought before the magistrate, and Mr. MARTIN and Mr. LALOR were committed for trial on the charge of misdemeanor. They immediately furnished the requisite bail, and were discharged from custody.

ITALY.

The Italian Government and the Papal Power.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Prime Minister MENABREA replied yesterday to the attacks made upon the Government by the Liberal Party in Parliament. In the course of his speech he said that Italy would sooner or later possess Rome; but that end would be accomplished, not by arms, but by moral force.

Baron RATAZZI followed in a speech in opposition to the Chief Minister, saying that the popular vote in Naples and other cities of Italy showed that the nation demanded a different policy.

EASTERN QUESTION.

The Policy of France and Austria Denounced.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The *Invalide Russe* says that the policy agreed upon between France and Austria on the Eastern question, if persisted in, will imperil the tranquillity of Europe.

FRANCE.

A More Rigorous Censorship to be Established Over Newspapers.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.

The *Moniteur* this morning publishes complete a circular signed by the Prefect of the Police, placing the Press of the city under a more rigorous censorship.

ABYSSINIA.

A Town Burned by King Theodorus.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A dispatch from Massowah says a report from the interior had reached the British expedition that King THEODORUS had set fire to and destroyed Debra Tabor.

TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Fifty Passengers Burned to Death and as Many More Injured.

A Passenger Car Thrown Down an Embankment Twenty Feet on the Lake Shore Road.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The New-York Express train from Cleveland on the Lake Shore road, due here at 12:45 P. M. being behind time, when two miles this side of Angola, either from a defect in a rail or frost, met with a serious accident about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Two rear passenger cars were thrown off the track and rolled over an embankment of 20 feet.

A train with surgeons, officers of the road and others, left at 4 o'clock to render assistance. The killed and wounded are expected to arrive here at 9 o'clock, and every preparation is being made by the citizens of this city to make the wounded comfortable.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded so far as ascertained:

Killed—Mrs. J. M. Strong, of Buffalo; Mary Freeman, residence unknown; J. P. Hayward, Agent of the Road at State line.

Wounded.—Anna Maria Sales, of Corfu, N. Y.; Mary Moore, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mary Shelden and child, of Corfu, N. Y.; Mrs. H. A. Thomas, of Utica, N. Y.; R. M. Russell, of Franklin, Tenn.; W. L. Petton, of New-York; James Brown, of Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Laing and two children, Groton; Mary Sales, Corfu, N. Y.; Robert and Ann McCarthy, Princeton, Ill.; Daniel Carr, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Lydia Strong, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ira Babcock and wife, Syracuse, N. Y.; Mr. Forbush, Buffalo, N. Y.; Robert Stewart and wife, Oneida; Mrs. Hamlin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Winnie McCarthy, Lowell, Mass.; W. H. Moore, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Albert Rivenberg, Albion, N. Y.; J. C. Cribb, Salem, Penn.; A. H. Thomas, Utica; M. Copely, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. H. Feller, Utica; Mrs. L. H. Thomas, Kenosha, Wis.; Garret Hurley, Corry, Penn.; J. Mayer, New-York City; Charles W. Sayne, Utica.

Missing—Stephen Steuart, President of the Oil Creek Road.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The accident at Angola, on the Lake Shore Railway, was more serious than at first reported. The rear car went over an embankment of fifty feet, was set on fire, and out of fifty passengers only two escaped; the rest were burned to death, and all that is left is a mass of blackened and charred remains, without any means of ascertaining their names.

The accident occurred at Big Sisters' Bridge, one quarter of a mile east of Angola. One train with the unhurt passengers and a few of the wounded arrived here about 9:30 o'clock. The balance of the wounded will be here about 12 o'clock. Every [illegible]paration is being made to care for their wants by the citizens of Buffalo. Inquests are now being held at Angola on the killed. A large number of the physicians of Buffalo left on a 4 o'clock special train, to assist the wounded.

In addition to those already reported as killed, the following have also been mentioned:

Jasper Fuller and wife, Spartansburgh, Penn.; Mr. Graves, residence unknown; W. H. Ross, North Bend, Penn.; E. B. Forbush, Buffalo; Mrs. W. Freeman, Norwich, Penn.; Mrs. Hubbard, St. Catharines, C. W.; Frank Walker, Buffalo.

Additional wounded:

Henry Jackson, Illinois; S. T. Howard, New-York City; James Walsh, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. C. Patterson, Oil Creek; Mrs. Fisher, Minnesota, insensible; Chas. P. Wood, Buffalo; A. E. Fisher, Owatona, Minn.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Georgia Convention.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Radical delegates have adopted a resolution in favor of Judge CHASE for the Presidency, which has caused much excitement.

JOSHUA HILL spoke by invitation to-night before the Convention, and rebuked the resolution as premature. The Radicals adhere to their choice, and resent HILL's dictation. They are in caucus again to-night. They fear HILL's appointment as Governor.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ATLANTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Reconstruction Convention was occupied all day in considering the measure offered yesterday, recommending to Gen. POPE the removal of Gov. JENKINS. It was finally adopted, but without recommendation as to his successor.

The Texas Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

In Special Orders No. 213, dated to-day, Gen. HANCOCK gives notice of an election in Texas on the question of a convention or no convention, and of delegates to the same if it is carried. The election is to be held on Feb. 10 to 14, inclusive. Ninety delegates are to be elected; the total registration is 104,259; a revision of the registration is to be commenced fourteen days previous to the election. The order apportions the delegates among the counties, and says no election will be held in counties not organized, or in which there has been no registration. The election will be held only at county seats. Each ballot presented by a colored voter is to be marked "colored" by the Judge of Election. Boards of Registratrs are charged with the conduct of the election; if from any cause any of the registrars fail to perform their duty their places will be filled by the County Judge, County Clerk, or Clerk of the District Court, provided they can qualify; otherwise the vacancies are to be filled by appointment by the balance of the Registration Board. The sale of liquors during the election is prohibited. Military interference, unless necessary to keep the peace at the polls, is prohibited. No soldiers will be allowed to appear at the voting places unless they are registered voters, and then only to vote; but post commanders are to be prepared to act promptly in case the civil authorities fail to preserve the peace. The Sheriff will place the officers required to be present, and will be held responsible that there shall be no interference with the judges of the election. Each registrar or clerk is empowered to call upon the civil authorities, and in case of their failure to respond, to perform their duties during the election.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

In the Convention to-day a communication was received from the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Petersburgh, expressing apprehensions that white men who have been cast in suits tried before the Bureau are attempting to get the decisions reversed by the civil courts. The communication was referred. A resolution from the Printing Committee, giving the contract for the Convention printing to the proprietor of the *New Nation*, was recommitted. A resolution to adjourn from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3 was adopted.

A resolution to give the poor, who have been discharged on account of voting, the per diem of the members during the recess, was laid on the table.

New-Hampshire Republican State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Republican State Convention was held to-day. ONSLOW STEARNS was made Chairman. Gov. HARRIMAN was renominated by acclamation.

Gov. HARRIMAN accepted the nomination for re-election, and in a brief speech said: The action of the Convention filled him with emotion and gratitude. His official acts the past year had been prompted by the sole purpose of conducing to the prosperity of the State and welfare of the people. The year had been a prosperous one. There were croakers who caused what they were dissatisfied with. The clamors of the Democratic Press must be met this year and hurled back. Let the Democratic Party cling to the ashes of Slavery, but never let the Republican Party share the infatuation or the crime. New-Hampshire will strike the key-note of the Presidential election, now so near at hand. We shall not fail; we shall win the fight, and perpetuate the great principle of the party.

The Governor was loudly applauded.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, of Enfield, was nominated for Railroad Commissioner.

Resolutions were read and adopted with much enthusiasm. The first declares the best interests of the country will be promoted by maintaining the ascendency of the Republican Party. The second holds that it would be unwise to intrust the settlement of reconstruction to the Democratic Party. The third indorses the reconstruction policy of Congress and denounces the policy of President JOHNSON. The fourth is as follows:

Resolved, That in behalf of the loyal people of New-Hampshire, we do hereby proclaim as our and their first choice for next President of the United States, Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, who led our armies to victory and our country to peace. Reticent and sagacious in council, self-possessed and daring in battle, modest and magnanimous in victory, he is first in the confidence and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

The fifth denounces repudiation in every form, and declares that the national debt must be paid in good faith, according to its tenor, and recommends retrenchment and reform in every branch of the State and National Governments. The sixth holds that taxes on Government securities should be paid over to the States according to the quotas of troops furnished. The seventh is as follows:

Resolved, That until we shall have accomplished the complete restoration of peace, loyalty and law in all our existing territory, we protest against the purchase of foreign territory at any price, or for any purpose whatever. Such acquisitions can but increase the public debt, augment the expenses of the Government and aggravate the already too heavy burdens of taxation. We call upon Congress to cut off all extravagant and useless expenditures, and to refuse all appropriations from the National Treasury for any object not absolutely demanded by the necessities of the Government and people.

The ninth and tenth resolve to indorse the presens State Government and condemn the public course of the Democratic nominee for Governor.

Short addresses were made by S. T. PIKE, ONSLOW STEARNS and others, and the Convention dissolved with cheers for GRANT and HARRIMAN.

A Domestic Earthquake—Shocks Felt in Vermont, Canada and New-York.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

At 3 o'clock this morning a very distinct shock of earthquake was felt in this city, awakening most of the inhabitants, and lasting twenty seconds. It was felt throughout Vermont, and in New-York as far south as Whitehall, and throughout Canada, from Belleville, P. C., to Sackville, New-Brunswick.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A considerable shock of an earthquake was experienced here at 3:10 this morning. Its duration was about a minute and a half. Persons abed were awakened by the rocking of houses, rattling of windows and jostling of crockery. It was like a succession of waves from the south to the north, and was most violent at first, and gradually diminishing in volume.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt in this city at about 3 o'clock this morning. Buildings were perceptibly shaken to their foundations.

MONTREAL, Canada, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A vigorous shock of earthquake was felt here at 3 o'clock this morning. Citizens were aroused from their slumbers by the vibration and rumble accompanying it. Reports received here indicate that the shock extended as far west as Port Hope, and eastward to Three Rivers.

Wreck of the Steamer Sappho.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Arrived brig *Stephen Bishop*, from Swan Island, with guano, for orders. She reports as follows:

"On the 14th inst. took off the crew of the steamer *Sappho*, from New-York for Wilmington, about fifty-five miles from Hatteras. The steamer had encountered a gale on the 12th inst., during which her engine became disabled, she rolled in the trough of the sea, sprung aleak, and her pumps gave out. When the crew were taken off the vessel there were eight feet of water in her, and she was rapidly sinking. The crew had been bailing out the water with buckets for forty-eight hours before they were taken off. No lives were lost. No property on board the vessel was saved.

GEN. GRANT.

Mass Meeting in Boston—Gen. Grant and the Presidency.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

A meeting of the friends and supporters of Gen. GRANT, for the Presidential nomination by the Republican Party, was held in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was only about half full, although considerable enthusiasm was manifested. Hon. WILEY EDMUNDS presided, with a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Mr. EDMUNDS made a brief introductory speech, stating the object of the meeting, and then called up Hon. ALEXANDER H. RICE, who referred to his course in Congress, and said that he would bear all the responsibilities of his votes in the House since Mr. JOHNSON became President, and that the action of Congress would not only stand test of the past but of the future. The meeting he addressed was called in the interests of labor as business was depressed and wages were so low it was time something was done to restore confidence in the Government. We want now soothing and harmonizing influences, as political influences have prevented unity of the Union. The fact that the country had not been reconstructed was attributed by Mr. RICE to the action of the President, and had it not been for him we should have had peace and prosperity long ago. He pronounced a warm eulogy on Gen. GRANT, and claimed that he had well earned the honor of a seat in the Presidential Chair.

Hon. ALPHEUS HARDY then offered the following resolutions, prefacing them with a brief address:

Whereas, In these perilous times the approaching Presidential election must be regarded as the most important within the memory of men now living; and it is expedient and proper that the people in all parts of the country should consult together to the end that the best man be selected for the highest office in their gift; and,

Whereas, For the settlement of grave questions now impending in our foreign and domestic relations, and for securing hromony, peace, good order and unity of our country, there is one man upon whom the hopes and confidence of the American people are concentrated, a citizen whose character is without blemish, a soldier, who has won the admiration of mankind by his sagacity and firmness and wisdom in council, as well as by his valor and perseverance in the field, a patriot in whose loyalty, moderation and sense of justice all men have most entire faith. A man of whom Americans now love to speak as "first in war, first in peace and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

Resolved, The citizens of Boston, in Old Faneuil Hall assembled, do now and here present the name of ULYSSES S. GRANT for the Presidency.

Hon. GEORGE B. UPTON made a speech condemnatory of the course of England during the late war, attributing the depressed condition of trade to her action, and claiming that the only way to get a settlement of the claims was to make GRANT President.

Gens. GORDON and COGGSWELL, Mr. EDWARD ATKINSON and Collector RUSSELL made short speeches in favor of the nomination of Gen. GRANT.

The resolutions were then adopted, the meeting dissolving with cheers for Gen. GRANT.

MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.

Assembling of Manufacturers at Cleveland, Ohio—Internal Revenue Taxation—Congress Memorialized.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The National Convention of Manufacturers assembled in this city this morning at 10 o'clock. About two hundred delegates were present, representing Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Maryland, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan. JOHN S. NEWBERRY, of Detroit, was chosen temporary Chairman, and L. B. SIDWAY, of Chicago, temporary Secretary. After a recess, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported, through E. B. WARD, Chairman, the following permanent officers of the Convention: President, B. W. Raymond, of Illinois, representing the watch interest; Vice-President, Ethan Chamberlain, of New-York, the cotton interest; Chas. Dickinson, of Connecticut, brass, German silver and copper; P. W. Gates, Illinois, machinery; John McNulty, of Maryland, sugar refinery; G. W. Cochrane, of Massachusetts, shoe and leather; J. F. Burshard, of Wisconsin, furniture; E. W. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, iron; D. M. Richardson, of Michigan, matches; Preserved Smith, of Ohio, car builder; Robert Montgomery, of Indiana, furniture; B. F. Hamilton, of Maine, cotton; J. H. Woodman, of Vermont, cotton. Secretaries, Jasper E. Williams, Cleveland; H. McAllister, Jr., Philadelphia; A. T. Goshorn, Cincinnati; E. F. Waters, Massachusetts; J. H. Dow, Illinois.

The report was adopted, and Mr. RAYMOND took the chair, briefly retuurnining thanks for the honor conferred by the Convention. J. S. NEWBERRY offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The proposition and call for the Convention emanated from the Detroit Manufacturers' Convention, and by their action they specified particularly the subjects which they wished considered by this Convention; and,

Whereas, The delegates appointed to this Convention were appointed under such call; therefore,

Resolved, That as the sole purpose for which this Convention was called, was to obtain from Congress the immediate removal of all the taxes upon manufactures and productions, except luxuries, and to change the mode of assessment and collection of the revenue, and appointment and removal of revenue officers, we will confine the action of this Convention to that purpose strictly.

After a brief discussion it was adopted unanimously.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

The Convention reassembled at 7 o'clock this evening.

The Committee on Memorials and Resolutions made a unanimous report, the general plan of which embodies the report and memorial prepared by the Committee of the Detroit Manufacturers' Association, and which was substantially adopted by the Committee. The following is their report:

Resolved, That this Convention affirms, first, and before all other considerations of advantage to individuals or classes, the sacredness of a full and ultimate payment of the national debt; and that, in urging a change and reduction of internal revenue taxation, we would bear in mind the financial condition of the country, and the expenses and just obligations of the Government, and so plan our reform as to improve that condition; and thus, in fit time, meet those obligations with more ease and greater certainty.

Resolved, That however cheerfully our taxes were borne when necessary in the crisis of a great war, now that our conditions is changed many of them are nnnecessary, and depress the business, and hamper the productive industry of the country, and that our burdensome and exhaustive internal taxation should be speedily reduced to the wants of an economical administration of fiscal affairs; and since the revenue under existing laws may be estimated at $150,000,000 per annum more than such necessities require, the Internal Revenue tax, stamp duties excepted, on all manufactures and productions, luxuries excepted, should be removed.

Whereas, The experience of the world shows that the most simple system of taxation—the raising of revenue from a few sources—will insure the most ease, economy and certainty of collection; therefore,

Resolved, That it is full time the cumbrous and perplexing duties and crudities of a system so new and, therefore, so imperfect as ours be put aside, that simplicity, order and economy may take their place.

Resolved, That we fully indorse and commend a statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, in his late report, that it is evident the administration of the Revenue law must be more efficient than at present, to save the service from utter demoralization; and in view of the grave truth of that statement, we would urge upon Congress, as of the highest importance, the adoption of some plan—a board of examiners or some adequate means by which character, fitness and responsibility shall be rigidly demanded of all Revenue officials, and also a reform which shall prevent corrupt officers from using irresponsible power without Judge or jury, to plunder honorable men, and fatten on their share of the spoils thus basely gained.

Whereas, Official statements show that the national debt has been reduced $266,185,121 since Sept. 1, 1865; and

Whereas, The experience of these two years just closed shows that the severe and complicated taxation necessary for such heavy and speedy payments, if continued, will exhaust and paralyze the resources and labor of the country; therefore,

Resolved, That such rapid reduction of the debt is fraught with danger in the near future, and should not be continued; and that only when all the States of the Union are in a financial condition to pay their due share should the debt be reduced by a small sum, annually increasing, as the growth of wealth and population may allow, with a view to full payment, as soon as it can be safely done, without perilous exhaustion and embarrassment.

Resolved, That we deem it of great importance that constant and systematic care be used in that governmental income and outgo balance, with the difference, if any, on the surplus side, since, without such care, it is utterly impossible to adjust revenue matters wisely or for the common good, and equally impossible to avoid shameful national financial difficulties; and therefore we would suggest that fit committees, or boards, be chosen by Congress and the Treasury Department, to meet, confer, and fully and carefully inform each other of the probable incomes and expenses that all appropriations may be made with a careful eye to this balance, to observe and maintain which is honor and success, to injure or to destroy which is shame and embarrassment, for individuals or nations alike.

The Committee further reported two memorials for presentation to Congress, urging upon that body the views set forth in the resolutions.

The first memorial recommends the collection of internal revenue exclusively from whisky, fermented liquors, and wines, tobacco, snuff, and cigars, steamboat and railway receipts, bank, insurance, and railway dividends and deposits, legacies and successions, licenses, stamps and broker's sales of stocks and gold; and that all taxes now levied upon manufactures be removed.

The memorial urges at length that from the sources named sufficient revenue could be raised, leaving all our industrial interests to expand unfettered.

The second memorial urges the adoption by Congress of the recommendations of the Commissioner of internal revenue, for a thorough system of examination into the moral and educational fitness of all candidates for the office, as in all European Governments.

The resolutions were considered *seriatim* and adopted.

Both memorials were then taken up, and after a brief discussion were adopted.

After transacting some miscellaneous business the Convention adjourned till to-morrow morning.

MEXICO.

Meeting of the National Congress—Address by President Juarez—The Response.

HAVANA, Friday, Dec. 18.

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst. have been received.

The National Congress was opened on the 8th inst. The hall was crowded with members and spectators.

President JUAREZ, in a low tone of voice, delivered the opening speech. He thanked the United States for the friendly feeling shown and moral support given to Mexico during the war for independence; justified the executions at Quaretaro as necessary acts of justice; returned into the hands of Congress the extraordinary powers which he had assumed, and before they had expired, and promised that foreigners should be protected whether treaties were made with their Government or not.

Señor ESIQUEL MONTES, the President of the Congress, replied, thanking the people of Mexico for their conduct during the war; declaring that the United States was their only ally; denying the accusation that prisoners of war had been ill-treated; pronouncing the recognition of the Republic by foreign Governments unnecessary; and concluding with a declaration that Mexico was fully able to defend herself.

The Mexican newspapers propose Minister ROMERO as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Bishop of Oxaca is dead.

Gen. SANCHEZ OCHOA has petitioned Congress for his release from prison.

An envoy from Peru was on the road to Mexico to effect an alliance between the two countries.

Col. PLATON SANCHEZ has been assassinated at San Luis Postal.

Gen. RIVA PALACIO has been appointed Superintendent of Public Instruction.

QUEROGA is reported to have been assassinated by his own men.

Father EISHER, the confessor of MAXIMILLIAN, has been liberated from prison.

LOSADA has given in his allegiance to the Government.

Destructive Storms on the Pacific Coast—A Town in Oregon Swept Away.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Dec. 17.

A letter to the *Alta California* from Mariposa County states that the Benton Mills dam property in Mariposa has been swept away by a flood, and is a total loss. The last part of the wreck went over the Crown lead dam, two miles below, on the 10th inst. The work had just been finished, and cost nearly $30,000.

Telegrams from Oregon and Washington Territory announce that great damage has been done in that section by recent heavy storms. The town of Monticello, on Cowlitz River, has been destroyed by a flood, and serious damage is reported by telegraph elsewhere throughout that portion of country.

The Democratic Legislative caucus adjourned tonight without making any nomination for United States Senator, but agreed to cast their vote in joint convention to-morrow so as to prevent any election by the Republicans.

Mexican Refugees Arrested in Texas—Newspaper Office Seized.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Brownsville papers say that under orders from Gen. REYNOLDS refugees from Mexico are being arrested in Brownsville and turned over to the Mexican authorities, under the charge of being deserters.

The Brownsville *Ranchero* was seized on the 12th inst., by order of Brevet Maj.-Gen. MCKENZIE, commanding the Sub-District of the Rio Grande. One of the proprietors has arrived in this city.

Robbery in Steuben County—Government Bonds Stolen.

BATH, N. Y., Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Steuben County Treasurer's safe was broken open last night and robbed of $8,000, consisting of five Steuben County bonds of $1,000 each, numbers 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35; also one $500 Government bond, three $100 and two $50 Government bonds; also, of $1,500 in seven-thirties, payable to the order of J. L. SCHOFIELD; also, $450 in seven-thirties, payable to blank.

Sailing of the Royal Mail Steamship China.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The royal mail steamship *China* sailed at noon to-day, with 33 passengers for Liverpool and 59 for Halifax. She also took $226,000 in specie. It is reported that this is the last departure of the *China*, and that all the first class Cunarders will be withdrawn from Boston after the 1st of January, freight steamers taking their places.

The Erie and Oswego Canals to be Closed on the 20th Inst.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

The Canal Commissioners issued an order today directing that the Erie and Oswego Canals be closed on the 20th inst.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Senator WADE to-day, in conversation regarding the famous Grant letter, marked "private," expressed gratification at its tone, and said that its sentiments are a sufficient guarantee of his Republicanism. Other prominent individuals who have heretofore been non-committal on GRANT, now openly favor his nomination by the Republicans.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

In the House to-day, when the President's Message regarding Gen. HANCOCK's order was being read, shouts of derisive laughter greeted that portion recommending the passage of a resolution of thanks. Mr. ELDRIDGE, in behalf of the Democracy, attempted to present one, but unfortunately for him, before it was prepared the opportunity had passed and he was obliged to pocket it. The motion was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, while a motion made by Mr. ROSS to print 50,000 extra copies was referred without debate, and the Republicans took no notice of it except to grumble privately at the contents, which they say embrace many implied and direct insults to Congress. Many of the Conservatives join in the public condemnation of the message, and there seems to be a general opinion that while Mr. JOHNSON had an undoubted right to make the communication, he exhibited very poor judgment in the selection of the time and subject.

AMENDATORY RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, succeeded in resurrecting his Amendatory Reconstruction bill, to-day, by presenting it as a substitute to the bill offered by Mr. ASHLEY, which was called up on a privileged motion to reconsider its reference, entered by the latter nearly two weeks ago. This flank movement took the minority by surprise, and they gave evidence of a determination to filibuster, which was appeased by giving them the privilege of an hour's debate, of which Mr. BROOKS used the greater portion. He took occasion to predict that the Democracy would whiten the color of the House at the next election, if colored Representatives are admitted before that time under the provisions of the bill, but brought the laugh on himself by inconsistently stating he was making his last address to a white audience on the floor of the House. Mr. BINGHAM led the Republicans in overwhelming majority on a motion to strike out the third section of the bill as reported by Mr. STEVENS, which provided for an addition to the representation of the Southern States in the House, based on the proportion of free citizens added to their population by the abolition of Slavery. Mr. STEVENS, perceiving that the bill could not possibly pass in its original form, withdrew the obnoxious section and it passed—yeas 104, and nays 37—THOMAS E. STEWART, of New-York, and Gen. SAM. CAREY, of Ohio, voting with the Republicans.

RELIEF FOR DESERTERS.

Gen. GARFIELD, from the Military Committee, reported the Deserters' Relief bill in the House this A. M., and attempted to push it through to a final passage, but failed, owing to the opposition of Gen. LOGAN and others, who denounced it as the entering wedge to throw down all the barriers which had been erected to prevent all traitors from holding office in the Union, and to reinstate them in their full right of citizenship as they existed before the war. It is understood that the bill received the indorsement of the majority of the Committee. It not only restores the franchise to such as deserted, after a certain time fixed, but it repeals that section of a former act forfeiting the rights of citizenship for the crime of desertion, or for leaving place of residence to avoid being drafted. To all who left any of the armies after the surrender of LEE, it grants discharges, but those obtaining these are not restored to any rights of bounty or other emoluments which are conferred by law upon honorably discharged soldiers.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

The Deficiency Appropriation bill introduced in the House by Gen. BUTLER, appropriates for reconstruction, First Military District, $50,000; Second Military District, $110,000; Third Military District, $97,000; Fourth Military District, $150,000; Fifth Military District, $250,000. Total, $657,000. For the Quartermaster's Department for the year ending June 30, 1868, $12,000,000. There are other minor items amounting to $10,000, making the whole amount of the bill $12,567,000.

THE COTTON TAX.

The Senate to-day took up the Cotton Tax bill, but did not reach a vote. It is evident that if the bill passes the Senate at all, it will be by a close vote. The amendment providing for a tax of one cent per pound seems to have many supporters, and possibly will be adopted.

LETTER FROM SENATOR WILSON.

The following letter has been written by Senator WILSON to Judge UNDERWOOD relative to the proposition to disfranchise all Virginians who cannot read and write in 1871. It will be seen that he takes strong grounds against it, and, considering his relations with the Unionists of that State, his counsel will undoubtedly have much weight.

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1867.

Hon. John C. Underwood:

MY DEAR SIR: I have received your note of yesterday, in which you ask my views touching the proposition to disfranchise all persons in 1871 who cannot read and write. If such a proposition is seriously pressed by any number of persons, they are doubtless influenced in their action by the reading and writing provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts. That provision disfranchised no one. It secured the ballot to all who possessed it, and applied the educational test only to those who came of age or were naturalized after its adoption. If the proposition is to put into your Constitution the educational test in 1871, to apply only to those who come of age at that date, or are naturalized to take up their residence in your State; it would be in accordance with the oft-quoted provision in the Constitution of Massachusetts.

Such a provision might be an incentive to young men of both races to better qualify themselves to exercise the elective franchise. But to take from tens of thousands of colored men to whom education has been denied and to whom suffrage has been given, a right so essential to the security of their lives, liberties and property, and to disfranchise thousands of poor white men who have never enjoyed the priceless blessings of common schools, would be a great wrong—a measure utterly indefensible. Poor laboring men, more than any other class of men, need the ballot for security. Ignorance, if it be loyal, liberty-loving and just, is safer than intelligence that is unpatriotic, unjust and selfish. No poor man in possession of manhood suffrage shall ever have the ballot taken from him by my advice or with my consent unless for crime. When Slavery, the prolific mother of all our woes, perished, when the civil war ended, I hoped to see nothing done for revenge but all for security. Heart, conscience and reason bade me strive to secure equal rights for the black men, protection for the loyal, and forgiveness for the disloyal. It seemed to me to be the duty of patriotism, humanity and Christianity to lift up the poor, secure the rights of the week and to forgive the erring. I hope our friends in your Convention and in the Conventions of other States, will inflexibly maintain the equal rights of all black and white, and deal generously with those who raised their hands against their country. It seems to me that the policy that shall secure, hedge about and guard the civil and political rights of all, and deal mercifully and generously with our erring countrymen, will hasten the time to be striven, hoped and prayed for, when the bitter memories of the bloody conflict through which we have passed will be forgotten in the common enjoyment of impartial liberty and equal justice and in the general prosperity and common renown of our native land. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

HENRY WILSON.

THE FREEDMEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Gen. MILES, Freedmen's Bureau Commissioner for North Carolina, has written a strong letter to Gen. HOWARD, urging that the Bureau must not be discontinued till reconstruction is fully accomplished. He says that in his judgment, at no period since the close of the war has the Bureau been of greater advantage than now. Since the late elections the feeling of a large portion of the white race toward the blacks has become one of intense hatred. It is hoped that before July next a new State Constitution will have been framed, a civil Government organized, and North Carolina restored to her proper position in the Union. But even if this desired end should be attained, months will elapse ere proper laws can be enacted, and a still longer time before the State's civil functions are established and in thorough practice. A very large proportion of white voters in this State at the late election either voted against the Convention or willfully remained away in order that their absence might obstruct the work of reconstruction. At present there is a strong political force organizing and canvassing with the sole purpose to vote down any Constitution the Convention may adopt, and thus defeat the Reconstruction acts. This opposition is controlled and led by men who have been notoriously antagonistic to the Government for years, and no efforts are spared to effect their object. If they are successful in their designs, and it is possible they may be, the condition of the blacks would be horrible. He argues that civil courts are, as a general rule, in the hands of men who are opposed to reconstruction: that the report of the discontinuance of the Bureau has created a feeling of alarm and sorrow among the colored people and their Union friends, while great joy is expressed by their enemies and the enemies of the Government. He is sure that its immediate withdrawal from North Carolina would result in great public and private pecuniary losses; the freedmen would suffer physically, morally and spiritually; school-houses would decay; teachers would be driven out of the State; jails and penitentiaries would be filled; idleness and prodigality and want would take the place of industry and prosperity. The labor of the freedmen would become unprofitable to him and the poor, dependent colored laboring man, with no roof to cover his starving family, or foot of ground to call his own, would be reduced to a state of serfdom. He concludes by saying that he feels it his duty, as Commissioner for North Carolina, on behalf of that portion of its population whose interest and welfare are most directly involved, to earnestly appeal to you to use your influence to continue the Bureau until the great political changes and experiments, now going on in this State, have been completed and their successful working is assured.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

The Librarian of Congress, Mr. A. R. SPOFFORD, shows in his annual report that during the past year more has been accomplished to enlarge and improve the library than in any previous year in its history. The two additional rooms have been completed, and the library now has a capacity equal to 210,000 volumes. The acquisitions during the season were 4,730 volumes by purchase, 1,500 by copyright, and 2,200 by exchanges, &c., beside 2,000 pamphlets. This does not include the Peter Force library, bought by special act of Congress. The whole number of volumes now in the library, exclusive of unbound pamphlets, periodicals, &c., is 165,467.

REVENUE COLLECTOR APPOINTED.

The President has appointed A. B. STONAKER, of Philadelphia, Special Revenue Agent for the State of Texas, with a salary of $10 per day and all necessary traveling expenses. It is understood Mr. STONAKER has been invited by a number of leading Conservative men to make Galveston his home, with a view of his becoming the Conservative candidate for Congress in that district.

COL. PARKER DISCOVERED.

Col. PARKER, of Gen. GRANT's staff, having been discovered sick at one of the avenue hotels this morning, the stories of his marriage to a lady in Buffalo, as well as all other discreditable rumors regarding his disappearance, have been dissipated. It is now stated that his marriage to Miss SACKETT will occur as soon as his health is fully restored, which will doubtless be very soon, as he was able to walk out this morning.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

Major-Gen. SHERIDAN was at the War Department to-day, and had a long interview with Gen. GRANT. Gen. SHERIDAN will remain here several days and then proceed West, where he will assume command of the Department of Missouri.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

An official copy of the order issued by Major-Gen. WINFIELD S. HANCOCK, Commander of the Fifth Military District, dated headquarters in New-Orleans, on the 29th day of November, has reached me through the regular channels of the War Department, and I herewith communicate it to Congress for such action as may seem to be proper in view of all the circumstances. It will be perceived that Gen. HANCOCK announces that he will make the law the rule of his conduct; that he will uphold the courts and other civil authorities in the performance of their proper duties, and that he will use his military power only to preserve the peace and enforce the law. He declares very implicitly that the sacred right of the trial by jury and the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be crushed out nor trodden under foot. He goes further, and in one comprehensive sentence asserts that the principles of American liberty are still the inheritance of this people, and ever should be. When a great soldier, with unrestricted power in his hands to oppress his fellow-men, voluntarily foregoes the chance of gratifying his selfish ambition, and devotes himself to the duty of building up the liberties and strengthening the laws of his country, he presents an example of the highest public virtue that human nature is capable of practicing. The strongest claim of WASHINGTON to be "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen," is founded on the great fact that in all his illustrious career he scrupulously abstained from violating the legal and constitutional rights of his fellow-citizens. When he surrendered his commission to Congress, the President of that body spoke his highest praise in saying that he had "always regarded the rights of the civil authorities through all dangers and disasters." Wherever power above the law courted his acceptance, he calmly put temptation aside. By such magnanimous acts of forbearance he won the universal admiration of mankind, and left a name which has no rival in the history of the world. I am far from saying that Gen. HANCOCK is the only officer of the American army who is influenced by the example of WASHINGTON. Doubtless thousands of them are faithfully devoted to the principles for which the men of the Revolution laid down their lives. But the distinguished honor belongs to him of being the first officer in high command south of the Potomac since the close of the civil war who has given utterance to these noble sentiments in the form of a military order. I respectfully suggest to Congress that some public recognition of Gen. HANCOCK's patriotic conduct is due, if not to him, to the friends of law and justice throughout the country. Of such an act as his at such a time it is but fitting that the dignity should be vindicated, and the virtue proclaimed, so that its value as an example may not be lost to the nation.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1867.

SENATOR THOMAS.

The report of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the credentials of Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS, Senator-elect from the State of Maryland, says they have taken evidence, and that they find nothing sufficient in their opinion to debar said Mr. THOMAS from taking his seat, unless it be found in the fact of the son of said Mr. THOMAS having entered the military service of the Confederacy, and in the circumstances connected with that fact, or relating to it, and without the expression of an opinion in regard to this point, they report the whole evidence to the Senate. About twelve witnesses were examined, and their testimony, for the most part, was that he had done no acts for or against the Union, but that his associations were with those whose sympathies were with the South during the rebellion, while others knew but little about him of their own knowledge. JOHN R. THOMAS, a son of the Senator-elect, admitted he was in the Confederate army, and that before going thither he was repeatedly and earnestly invoked by his father not to do so. Furthermore, a coolness occurred between them in consequence of such conversations. The money given by Mr. THOMAS to his son was to buy him personal comforts, and not to aid the rebellion. These statements were brought out in the Committee, the father being permitted to propound questions to his son with reference to the case.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' CONFERENCE.

A circular has just been issued in accordance with the resolutions adopted at the recent conference of Union soldiers and sailors in this city. It is addressed to all loyal persons, who have served in the military or naval service. Their assent is solicited to a call for a National Convention in May next, to nominate such candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency as are known to be in favor of recognizing the just claims of the veterans of the war, and of the preservation of the national credit. Responses are desired in order that final action on the subject of a convention may be taken at the adjourned meeting of the Conference of Union soldiers and sailors, to be held on the 8th of January next, communications to be addressed to Gen. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN, Chairman, or WM. A. SHORT, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that cotton rags, remnants, waste, &c., are not shoddy within the commercial signification of the term, and should not be taxed, but that batting, cloths and other fabrics made from such materials are taxable. The tax upon a manufactured article is a lien upon all the property belonging to the manufacturer, either at or subsequently to the time when it becomes due and payable. There is no lien upon a manufactured article for the tax assessed upon itself, but it may be subject to a lien for taxes due and payable from the manufacturer on account of other goods produced by him.

NATIONAL BANK LOANS.

The Comptroller of the Currency has sent a circular to the National Banks for the purpose of ascertaining the total amount of money loaned by them during the year 1867, and the total number of business men then accommodated, together with the average time for which the loans were made—information which will be of much interest, as showing the extent and importance of the facilities furnished by the banks to the business men of the country.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

The following is the House bill to suspend the further reduction of the currency:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That from and after the passage of this act the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reduction of the currency by retiring or cancelling United States notes, shall be and is hereby suspended."

For this Senator SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, has reported to the Senate the following as a substitute:

"That so much of the act approved April 12, 1866, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act to provide ways and means to support the Government,' approved March 3, 1865, as provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may retire and cancel United States notes to the extent of $4,000,000 per month, be and the same is hereby suspended until Congress shall otherwise provide."

ARREST OF CITIZENS BY THE MILITARY.

The War Department has received a copy of General Orders No. 40, from the Headquarters of the Fourth Military District, Office of Civil Affairs, issued by command of Brevet Major-Gen. ORD. They direct as follows:

First—In future, whenever a citizen is arrested by the military authorities in the military district, he will be at once furnished by the office ordering the arrest with a written copy of the charges upon which he was arrested; such charges will, however, in all cases be subject to such modification as the facts of each particular case may seem to demand, which modification must be made, and a copy of the charges as modified furnished to the prisoner prior to his arraignment for trial.

Second—Writs of *habeas corpus* issued by the United States Courts will in all cases be obeyed and respected by all officers of the military service in this command.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

The Secretary of State sent to the Senate to-day the report of SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, delegate from the United States to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, 1867, on the subject of international coinage. The whole question of monetary unification is now distinctly presented for consideration and decision to the governmental authorities of the United States, executive and legislative.

NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.

Great Debate on Rome in the French Corps Legislatif.

Jules Favre's Masterly Attack on the Government.

Thiers' Brilliant Defence of Retrogression.

Rouher's Explanation of Napaleon's Policy.

We print below a very complete summary of the great debate which took place in the French *Corps Legislatif* on the subject of the Roman expedition. The great length of M. FAVRE's speech precludes its publication entire; but all the material portions are given, and the speeches of M. THIERS and Ministers ROUHER and MOUSTIER we translate without abridgment.

In the sitting of December 2, M. JULES FAVRE, in a speech of great length and power, attacked the Italian policy of the Government, and especially censured the long occupation of Rome by French troops. After recapitulating the history of the occupation and the facts concerning the Antibes Legion, he went on to say:

Thus, then, our army remained at Rome under the Papal cockade. We lowered our flag before that of the Pope. [In corruption.] Was not this, then, the army of France quartered at Rome, disguised and masked? [Dissent.] Legally, this act is not merely the violation of the Convention of September, but it is also a violation of the French law, which confides our soldiers to the Minister of War in order that they shall serve their country, not that by an evasion our effective army shall be lured out for the benefit of foreign nations. Such an evasion at any other time would have raised the indignation of the country and the Chamber. [Interruption.] Not only was the Papal army composed of French soldiers, but in addition, and contrary to every rule of moral propriety, the French Clergy was officially charged to recruit for the Holy See among the ignorant and superstitious populations of the Provinces. [Loud exclamations.]

M. GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC—Our rural population is clear-sighted and intelligent, and they judge you.

M. J. FAVRE—In an episcopal letter of the 8th of September, 1865, the Right Reverend Bishop of Avranches transformed himself into a recruiting sergeant. [Fresh dissent.] He says: "We are authorized by the Government to demand your assistance in this religious and political propaganda." Religious! such a propaganda is not, for the Emperor himself has declared that he considered it as pernicious to the interests of religion. Patriotic, it cannot be, for true patriotism consists in serving one's country and not a foreign Government. The two Generals who command the military circumscription of which Avranches forms a part, write, invertebrate, to the Bishop in order to authorize and approve his propaganda, expressing the hope that the men of the reserve, that is to say of our army, understand distinctly that they are to march to Rome to defend the Papacy against the efforts of the revolution. Therefore here is on one side we find the Bishops and the curates turned into recruiting agents, and on the other the Generals preaching, in utter contempt of their duties, a religious crusade. Everything is confusion, everything is anarchy, everything is violation of the law. [Approbation on the left.] There is a violation of the Convention, a violation of French law, a violation of your own promises; contradiction on contradictions, weakness and anarchy betrayed by having nothing standing of the September Convention, and you invoke it to-day to justify the last intervention at Rome. [Approbation on the benches.] From whence comes so strange a policy to our Government such delicate susceptibility? Are treaties then, in every case, contracts of private rights from which it is absolutely prohibited to recede in any case whatsoever? And is it the first time that Government so swerves from the text of treaties? What! was it by chance only that the signature of the Emperor was placed at the foot of the treaty of 1852, which guaranteed the integrity of Denmark? And when the Prussian hordes burst across the Eyder, when she showed you Prussia aggrandizing herself step by step, and in her insatiable ambition menacing France herself, you laughed at her predictions. Nevertheless these predictions have been realized. Denmark has been trodden down in her own blood. To-day the Prussian eagle proudly rears itself not far from us, and on the other side of the bridge of Kehl, and in proportion as the violation of treaties becomes more manifest, you show yourselves more satisfied! [Interruption.] And the treaty in virtue of which you took from the palace of his fathers an unfortunate Prince, whom you made the champion of your imaginary principles? [Fresh dissent.] This treaty has been invoked against you. *In presence of an imperious threat of the United States you have torn it in pieces, placed as you were between an act of shame and an act of desertion. You chose the latter.* [Violent interruption.] You abandoned MAXIMILIAN. I do not reproach you for it. [Dissent.] I proclaimed it; only I ask you to act in the same way in regard to the Convention of September, unless you have resolved to declare to us that you only execute treaties as against the weak, and that you do not recognize them as against the strong. [Dissent on the Ministerial benches; approbation on the left.] You have not done it since. Events have not favored you, for my part, too much a friend of Italy, I have too often defended the cause not to have earned the right to tell her its truth. Well, in reading the diplomatic documents, and before you, it is impossible not to experience a feeling of sadness when one sees the head of the Italian Cabinet taking refuge behind vain excuses in order to adjourn his engagements, and from weakness to subterfuge reaching that terrible *dénoûment* when France was necessitated to interfere. But I cannot explain to myself in any way the attitude of the French Cabinet. It has been taken unawares. It has seen events arrive, and it has nevertheless preserved an imperturbable confidence. It was in full security in the month of October, and in May and in July they became more vivid; the Minister of Foreign Affairs displayed the most active, but alas! the most sterile vigilance. He wrote to our Ambassador: "They are deceiving you;" and the Ambassador replied, "I have seen the President of the Italian Cabinet; he deceived us yesterday, but he has promised not to deceive us to-morrow." [Laughter.] And the Minister was reassured. The next day fresh disquietude, fresh dispatches, fresh confidence, and this so repeated that up to a certain point one can only compare the French Cabinet to that personage in the play, who is tricked, but who evidently wishes to be so, for he is the sole person who does not perceive it. [Applause, and laughter on several benches.] I can indeed state that the honorable M. RATAZZI was not a Minister hostile to France. He has been Minister a whole year; now, during the whole of that year he has been constantly on the side of truth, and France has not once protested! We all recollect the appearance of Gen. GARIBALDI at the Peace Congress. We interrogated M. RATAZZI. He replied that he was sure of GARIBALDI, and the French Government shared his confidence. If the Government had taken a resolute attitude, if it had said plainly: I will intervene if a blow is struck against the Holy See, the blow would never have been attempted. [Dissent.] It consulted on that occasion, the Corps Legislatif would certainly have acted in this sense, and it would have obtained an important result. It must then be concluded that the Government, instead of guiding events, has followed them, reserving itself for every eventuality. It allowed the difficulties to augment, which it should have avoided. They soon presented themselves. GARIBALDI traversed the line of seven vessels of war which were appointed to guard him. [Laughter.] He arrived at Florence, harangued publicly the Florentines, and, boxed, in short, the Pontifical frontier. In the meanwhile the French fleet assembled at Toulon. Order of departure, counter order; at length it was decided that the fleet should sail. Was the Government forced to this step? It ought only to have taken counsel of French interests. Now, from the beginning to the end of its acts this interest plainly manifests itself; it is not doubtful; it is conformable to that of Italy. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has said it himself in a speech welcomed by the Senate with an unhoped-for favor. [Laughter.] No; after events so doleful, the Minister has not changed his opinion; he considers Italian unity as indispensable to the tranquility of Europe. Did such, in short, be the interest of France, ought the Government to have allowed an expedition to depart from Toulon, which has forcibly alienated Italy from us, and which might have been the signal of a general conflagration? Then, even when it was decided that the expedition should depart, were there not temperaments to conciliate? Government knew the susceptibilities of the Italian nation. [Dissent.] Ought they not to have been managed? Might we not have come to an understanding with the Italian Government? [Interruption.] If the expedition had had for an object to bring about a definitive solution of the Roman question, I could have comprehended that the French Government alone could have obtained this result. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs has himself confessed that the expedition terminated nothing, that it only added to the existing difficulties. It was their own interest not to offend Italy, not to spill the blood of her children. In the treaty of mutual agreement France and Italy had protected the Holy Father, the Pontifical Government would not have been menaced by the arms of GARIBALDI. If the French and Italian troops had occupied Rome—[dissents]—our situation—from the point of view of the Congress on which is founded so many hopes—would not have been changed. But it seems that everything has been conceived, combined and executed in a manner to wound those sacred interests which the Minister proclaimed; French interests mingling themselves with the honors, the security, the dignity of the Italian people. After the lesson of the Sadowa and the part taken by Italy in the defeat of Austria, one cannot comprehend that those who watch over the interests of France should estimate so cheaply the feelings of the Italian people. Can Rome maintain herself against the Garibaldians? I know not; but the Pontifical Commandant affirms it. In short, here are our troops at Rome, the Garibaldian bands are vanquished by the appearance of our flag. I will not examine the irritating and dolorous question, namely, whether, if they retired the moment they were attacked, it would not have been more humane to allow them to fall back. [Reclamations.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—It was necessary to try the Chassepot rifles. [Noisy exclamations.]

M. J. FAVRE—I request that the discussion of so grave a question is not troubled by interruptions of this nature.

M. JULES FAVRE—Our army arrived at Rome, the Garibaldian bands were reduced to impotence. Besides—it is an incontestable military fact—the presence of our troops rendered the Pontifical army free. This last mentioned force sufficed for the pursuit, for the annihilation of the Garibaldian bands, and it was a French interest of paramount importance not to pour out by French hands, Italian blood, the blood of mistaken men, perhaps, but of men who had fought by our sides at Magenta and Solferino. No, we must not treat them like enemies. Policy as well as humanity makes this our bounden duty. [Approbation to the left of the orator.] It is not thus that the French Government has acted. Our troops sustained the Pontifical army with their arms of precision which mowed down men like ears of corn under the sythe of the reaper. [Interruption.]

A VOICE—It is an insult to the Army!

M. JULES FAVRE—Hence the phrase which has produced in Europe so sad an impression; the Chassepot rifle has done wonders. [Noisy interruption.]

M. EUGENE PELLETAN—It is an indignity! [Dissent.]

M. JULES FAVRE—I comprehend. I admit the necessity of war; but I confess that I am saddened, when I read here in a report, this glorification of the destruction of men, [fresh dissent,] and these words have not only wounded French hearts, but they have been received in Italy with an indiscribable emotion. [Interruption.] Yes, the emotion has been such in Italy that there has been but one cry of indignation against France. [Dissent.] . . . A distinguished orator, M. DE PARIS. [Merriment.] Forgive me, gentlemen, I speak like M. DE ST. SIMON, and since we are brought back to the *régime* of his epoch, it is but fair that we should be allowed to employ his language. [Laughter and approbation on the left.] [It may be well to remind our readers that the public executioner in the French capital is popularly called Monseigneur de Paris.] Monseigneur de Paris admits that the intervention is an expedient and a complication; that Italy has probably been humiliated by it, and that France, engaged deeper and deeper by it appears to be unable either to advance or recede. Unable either to advance or recede; there you find perfectly defined in the wise, prudent and glorious policy which expends fifty millions and kills 600 men. According to me there are only two ways of issuing from this situation; either to allow the Pope and Italy to make the best arrangements possible in their common interest. [Interruption.] No? you object to this? Then the time for half measures is past, and on him, right or wrong, the policy is required. The temporal power of the pope must be resolutely supported and maintained. [Various movements.]

SOME VOICES—"Yes! yes!"

M. JULES FAVRE—Yes? Well here are the conditions and the consequences. None of you—am I not right in asserting it—would consent to an intermittent intervention which would leave the Pope exposed to surprises. It therefore becomes necessary to establish an army and a fleet, to the great detriment of French interests. The power of the Pope must be restored to the position which it occupied previous to 1859, for their present dominions are too small to effectually guarantee their temporal independence. That is to say, it will be requisite for the French Government to do the contrary to what it resolved to do in 1862, to destroy its work of 1859 and get back from Italy the provinces detached from the Pontifical States. [Sensation.] Only you must take care that this end attained, you do not withdraw your forces. For no sooner would they be withdrawn than these provinces would again revolt. [Dissent.] If there is no ground for this fear why does the Pope keep up an army.] The situation has certainly not improved since 1859. In 1859 the Austrians had in the Romagnas an army of 35,000 men. As you will be more detested than the Austrians, as you will be for Italy an object of violent hatred and more frequent attacks—[Earnest reclamations, approbation on the Left]—you will be condemned to keep up an army of from 40,000 to 50,000 men immobilized in favor of the temporal power and to spend yearly one hundred millions, whilst in the meantime public instruction and country roads will suffer from this diversion of the public revenues. [sensation.] And do you wish to know why and for whom you are to make such sacrifices? Hence is the chart of the rights of the temporal power proclaimed after mature deliberation.

In the encyclical of 1864, the Holy Father points out the fundamental errors which expose those who profess them to eternal fire in the other world, and to ecclesiastical censures in this. Among them I find the following: "Civil independence of princes and nations, error!" It is the 54th. [Merriment.] You see that I spare you the enunciation of a great many. "To believe that science, philosophy, morality, or even civil laws can be withdrawn from ecclesiastical authority, error!" Thus the Pope deprives us, in the name of our independence, our liberty of conscience; he takes all and leaves us the rest. [Laughter.] "To admit with modern liberalism that the Catholic religion is no longer to be considered as the religion of the State, to the exclusion of all others, error again!" This is the 87th. Take notice those of our colleagues who take pride in following the religion dating from the time of Moses. According to the encyclical they ought to be excluded from public life. [Laughter.] The Roman Pontiff can and should get reconciled to progress, liberalism and modern civilization; error, always error!" You see that the divorce is clearly proclaimed. On one side civil society, young by its strength, its aspirations and its hopes; on the other the Sovereign Pontiff desiring to drag it back into the past. When the Emperor in his letter of the 20th of May pointed to the resistance of the Holy See as a cause of perturbation in Europe he uttered words full of wisdom and depth. We see that the danger is not imaginary, that the result from the doctrines of materialism and the denial of God. These doctrines I also denounce. I also am the enemy of those who, casting off all religion and all faith, devote themselves entirely to the worship of gross voluptuousness and the speculations which enrich the bold at the expense of their dupes. But I am also a no less energetic adversary of those who repudiate human reason because they are the greatest despisers of the God who gave it me. Well, these are the doctrines to which they desire to take us back. [Interruption.] Ah! I know that government by a miracle of its own logic caused this encyclical, the charta of reprobation, to be torn to pieces by the Council of State, but what did it do subsequently? It collected the fragments to make wadding for the Chassepot guns. [Exclamations—applause on the Left.]

The President, (M. SCHNEIDER)—Will the Chamber postpone till to-morrow the continuance of the discussion? [Yes, yes.] Then the discussion is to be adjourned till to-morrow. [Protest on several benches.] I consulted the Chamber as to the postponement, and no objections were raised; I therefore decided on the postponement. Now, that reclamations reach me on the subject, and as there must never be anything like a surprise in this assembly, I consult the Chamber on the question of hands.

The Chamber decided that the continuance of the discussion should be postponed till the next day.

Sitting of Dec. 3.

In the Legislative Chamber, Dec. 3, M. CHESNELONG spoke in reply to the speech of M. JULES FAVRE. He maintained that the object of the expedition to Rome was the protection of a violated right. Now that the crisis had come it was necessary to guarantee efficaciously the existence and the safety of the Temporal Power. Italy had no claim upon Rome, she could not enter it without committing an act of suicide. M. CHESNELONG concluded that the Roman question bears a European character; the Convention ought not to question the existence of the Temporal Power, but by an international act provide the means to guarantee it. France ought to perform that duty even without the aid of Europe.

M. SIMON denied that the temporal power is necessary for liberty of conscience. A Catholic Pope protected was equivalent to a Pope a subject. It would be advisable, in the opinion, to separate the spiritual and the temporal power, and to carry out the *formula* of CAVOUR—a free Church in a free State.

M. LATOUR thanked the Government for sending the expedition to Rome. He called upon the Government always to maintain the temporal power of the Pope.

M. BENEROUTT says that while at Rome the influence of Roman ideas pervaded the French. Religion was simply in this case a political mask. The Roman question is not a rallying point for all those who regret the past. Leave the Pope to protect himself, and before the lapse of a fortnight he would have settled everything with Italy. Should the hope be relinquished that the French Government should transform itself in a liberal sense he, the speaker, declared that he should become one of the most determined opponents.

After a protest by M. BENOIST against some expression made use of by M. GUEROULT, the Chamber adjourned.

Sitting of Dec. 4—Speeches of Minister Moustier and M. Thiers.

The subject was resumed on the 4th inst., and, after some preliminary business, Minister ROUHER spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF MINISTER DE MOUSTIER.

GENTLEMEN: I do not come to introduce any passion into the debate, but to explain to you the policy of the Government, and submit it to your favorable judgment. [Hear, hear.] The Hon. M. JULES FAVRE cited numerous documents in an endeavor to connect the whole Roman question with the first expedition. From these documents it appears to me that the Emperor's policy and his views on the Italian question, far from being inconsistent, as has been alleged, have never varied; having always been to remove the Austrians, give to Italy her liberty and independence, guarantee the interests of the Catholic religion, and seek for that guarantee in the reconciliation of the Italian Kingdom with the Papacy. Those objects have been half obtained, and we are now prosecuting the realization of the other moiety. Such was the object of the Convention of September. M. JULES FAVRE says that it was a declaration of moral impuissance on the part of France. Doubtless, we are not powerful enough to make differences disappear in an instant; but if he thinks that we are resigned to see violence usurp the place of right, and to abandon the Papacy to the rapacity of passions, to surrender it to the moral means which GARIBALDI employs—[a laugh]—he is strangely mistaken. M. JULES FAVRE recognizes our right to insist on the execution of the Convention, even by force; he seems even to reproach us with having been too patient; but I do not regret the moderation which we observed, and I believe that if we had acted precipitately the honorable deputy would have equally blamed us. [Hear, hear.] But he tries to discover extenuating circumstances in favor of Italy; namely, the formation of the Antibes Legion by France, and the publication of the Syllabus by the Supreme Pontiff. With respect to the former, the two Governments exchanged cordial and complete explanations and the existence of the Antibes Legion was recognized to be in no respect incompatible with our engagements toward Italy. Had it been otherwise, M. RATAZZI would certainly not have waited for the complaint of M. JULES FAVRE. [Hear, hear.] As to the Syllabus, if it had been a direct attack upon the Italian Government the latter would not have failed to call the attention of that of France to the results. Since the honorable member has spoken of that document, I ask him whether we are all children of '89—all sincerely attached to those principles. We do not believe that they are in antagonism to Catholic doctrines; they are, on the contrary, perfectly in conformity with the spirit of Gospel morality. [Hear, hear.] How could it be otherwise, since the French nation, in which these principles have struck such deep root, is the most Catholic in the world? [Fresh marks of approbation.] The Syllabus has been termed a last protest of the old *régime* against the new. But protests prevent nothing. The Papacy, while protesting, will incarnate itself in the modern world as it did successively in the Roman, and the barbarian, and as it did in that of the seventeenth century. [Hear, hear.] These transformations are painful, and we all incline to put away the chalice from our lips; but for whom has the cup been more bitter than for Pius IX.? Does it become the Italians, who have contributed so greatly to come the Italians, who have themselves intolerant? [Hear, hear.] Italian statesmen do not agree with M. JULES FAVRE; they all desire that the Pope should remain at Rome, but they wish to monopolize the protection of him for the advantage of Italy. The honorable deputy's programme, on the contrary, is the Pope deputy's programme, on the contrary, is the Pope wandering about the world with staff in hand, that is to say, driven from Rome; but that is the programme of MAZZINI! [Movement of assent.] As that point of view is not shared by the Chamber, I will briefly state the motives of the second expedition. The Convention of September was executed from the Italian Government the most satisfactory and unequivocal assurances. Not only did it not speak of Rome as capital, but it would not allow itself to be thought unable to execute the Convention. However, certain disquieting facts occurred, which we pointed out to M. RATAZZI, and especially the close relations which he maintained with the party of the Left in the Chambers. His reply was: "If I am with the Left, it is in the interest of the cause I defend; the party is composed of reasonable men, who, although the friends of GARIBALDI, disapprove of his projects." In face of this language, how could we menace the Italian Government, or address public notes to it of a kind to wound its dignity? GARIBALDI went to Geneva. The Cabinet of Florence not only saw no danger in that proceeding, but seemed rather to assure us that he would evaporate a portion of his effervescence in speeches. [Laughter.] It was an illusion; and the Italian Government had to place a cordon of troops round the Pontifical frontier. "But in the interior" said the Emperor's Government, "bands are being formed, and you do not stop them; there are enlistment offices, and you leave them unmolested; GARIBALDI is preaching civil war, and you do not arrest him; there exists depots of arms which you do not seize." The Italian Ministry denied the reality of these facts; and GARIBALDI, they said, was a deputy, and could not be arrested except *in flagrante delicto*. When he attempted to cross the frontier, they did arrest him; it was an act of rigor, but too late to inspire confidence, and volunteers went on entering the Pontifical States. We also asked ourselves whether the Italian Government was to head the movement itself, so as to prevent the proclamation of the Republic at Rome, or that of Victor EMMANUEL as King. [Marks of assent—rumors.] We were not long left uncertain; the cordon of troops was speedily broken up and formed into columns through which the bands passed in perfect liberty. From that moment we considered the Convention as having been violated. But the Italian Minister in Paris came to me and verbally made two proposals: first, that a European Conference should be called to settle the Roman question; and, secondly, that Rome should be occupied jointly by France and Italy. We took note of the first, and rejected the second. [Hear, hear.] To characterize this latter proposition, I should like to be able to speak plainly—I should feel more at ease. [Laughter.] We were invited not only to become a dupe, but also to play the part of a traitor. [Loud and long laughter and loud approbation.] The Italian Government proposed to us, not simply, 'We are violating the Convention,' but said also, 'Come and violate it with us.' Our honor, our rectitude, every sentiment which lives in the hearts of Frenchmen as in its native home were revolted. [Fresh and prolonged approbation.] We therefore energetically repudiated the indignity, and cred with a sort of easy good nature which doubled the affront. [Hear, hear.] From that moment the expedition was decided on, and the time for explanations had passed. On the 19th October an ultimatum was sent to Florence demanding the suppression of the recruiting offices and of the aid committees, and a proclamation declaring the voluntary enrollments to be arrested, disarmed, and intended. M. RATTAZZI replied by resigning. Gen. CIALDINI, he said, would form a ministry and satisfy our demands. Sure of arriving in time, we consented to wait. In a few days we found that CIALDINI could not form an administration, and that GARIBALDI was at the gates of Rome. The expedition [Dissent.] had we waited twenty-four hours longer it would have been too late, as the Pontifical Government was unable to defend itself; and what figure, I ask, should we have presented to the world if GARIBALDI had entered Rome and driven out the Pope—we standing with folded arms and a fleet and army at Toulon? [Hear, hear.] We are told that we ought to have left the Pontifical troops alone to deal with GARIBALDI; but notwithstanding their courage, they would have succumbed, for the Garibaldian bands were twice as numerous, and perfectly inure to war. They possessed, besides, the advantages of the ground. France intervened only to reestablish the equilibrium. She did no more. A new Ministry had in the meantime been formed in Italy, and decided that it might occupy some points of the Pontifical territory. We protested in severe terms, and the Italian Government restored things to their former state, and is now endeavoring to reestablish order and to place our relations in the condition in which they should remain. There remains to provide for the future. We do not think of a permanent occupation, which would not be a solution. The European Powers have consequently been invited to a Conference, which was proposed by Italy herself. I cannot yet say whether it will assemble or not, but if it does, we shall examine in question whether the situation of Italy is such that the security of the Holy See is assured; if not, we again fall under the *regime* of the September Convention, and shall ask the Italian Government whether it will and can execute its engagements, and whether it will consent to give us a more solid guarantee. If so, we shall for the second time consider the Papacy to be in keeping of Italy. [Prolonged movement.] I beg the Chamber to allow me to complete my explanation. [Yes! yes!] A permanent occupation could not be counseled by any one, and from the day on which we can count on the good sense of the Italian people, on the wisdom of their Government, [murmurs]—and on the certainty that the Holy See is safe, there will no longer be any reason for remaining at Rome. [Applause.] Four charges have been brought against us: that of having violated rights; on the contrary, we affirmed our own and protected those of others; that of having compromised the interests of France; was it in enforcing a respect for her honor and proving to the world that engagements contracted with her cannot be violated with impunity; that of having injured the cause we wished to serve; should we have allowed the Pope to be driven away by a band of adventurers? And, lastly, that of having excited complications. Where are they? Are we at war with Italy? Are we not at peace with Germany? Have we not good relations with all the European Powers? The complications spoken of exist only in certain imaginations. We are conscious of having fulfilled our duty; we have not to discuss theories nor serve passions; we have only to advance the material and moral interests of the country and give to them all legitimate satisfaction. With respect to the moral and religious portion of that task, we believe that we have satisfied the majority of the citizens. [Yes, yes.] What remains to be accomplished is no doubt difficult, but we count on the support of the country and the Chamber to perform it. [Loud applause.]

SPEECH OF M. THIERS.

GENTLEMEN: I had wished to hear from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, not only a clear and precise affirmation of the principles here in question, but also the signs of a well-defined and decisive policy. Yet the line of conduct which we have a right to demand has not even been indicated. [Movements in opposite senses.] If a conciliation between Italy and the Papacy be possible, I might have understood the honorable Minister's language. Between the Pope, who says, "I cannot exist without Rome," and Italy, who repeats, "I cannot constitute myself without that city," what means are there of a compromise? [Hear, hear.] A conference is proposed, but all Europe, before assembling, will ask you the same question which I put to you myself: "What do you propose to do?" [Loud applause on several benches.]

M. JULES FAVRE—They do not know themselves.

M. ROUHER—You know perfectly.

M. THIERS—If the Minister who has interrupted me can point out to me what course Italy, I am ready to descend from this tribune to listen to him. Gentlemen, let us tell the truth; we have no policy. We had one—a bad one, it is true—when we made ourselves the propagators of those false ideas of nationality which have placed us in this present situation. Italy says to you: I am at last united, I have constituted myself. You consented to my doing so; now you interfere for a religious motive and violate my rights. The Pope, on his side, says: "Your honor is engaged toward me and toward Catholics." [Marks of assent.] Has Italy a right to speak as she does? Here is my opinion: France in this question has all the rights on her side with respect to Italy, and owes the greatest duties toward the Papacy. My views on the matter are well known. I expressed them twenty-seven years ago, when I was writing on the origin of the question, and when, on the day after Novara, I had the honor to be consulted by the President of the Republic. No Sovereign should create voluntarily on his own frontier a State of twenty-five millions of inhabitants. [Here, here, on several benches.] By committing such a fault we have not promoted either the welfare of France, Italy, or of Europe. An easy manner of opening a field to Italian activity was to allow each State to constitute itself freely. The King of Naples, whose only wrong was to have succeeded his father, offered to his subjects a liberal Constitution, the most liberal of those now in operation. The Grand Duke of Tuscany did the same, and nothing would have been easier than to create free and independent States in Italy. They might have been formed into a confederation like Switzerland, one of the most respectable nations of the world. Italy not hurried along the career of unity. Italy has constituted herself into a single monarchy, to her cost and our own. She has not yet overcome the difficulty of establishing an accord between different States naturally jealous of each other, and I fear, not for us but for her, that she never will. It was also necessary to assume the heavy charges of a great monarchy, and you know whether Italy has been able to triumph over her financial embarrassments. Italy, in becoming a great monarchy, at the same ume became a perturbating agent and an instrument of revolution. [Assent on several benches.] The policy of the Government has not been justified by events. The Pope is in a desperate situation. His revenue scarcely furnishes him with means of existence. Italy has gained nothing by depriving the Pope of his authority and dignity. Disorder reigns everywhere. To meet the most simple expenditure floods of paper money have to be issued. What have been the consequences of that policy in Europe? The Germanic Confederation, which for fifty years had been the principal authority for maintaining the peace of the world, has disappeared, and has been replaced by a military monarchy which disposes of 40,000,000 of men. You are placed between two unities—one which you made and the other which you permitted. They are joining hands over the Alps, and only consent to preserve peace on condition that you allow the one to complete itself by seizing on the States of the Pope, and the other to swallow up the German Governments of the South. Such is the is the situation and I defy any one to deny it. [Hear, hear! on some benches.] The inactivity of capital shows the mistrust which exists. The objection was made to me last year that a policy should not be judged by an incident. Events are, however, the essential criterium. It was said: "The policy you advocate was good formerly," when to a people could be said: "You shall not constitute yourself into a great nation."

But times are changed. Italy is independent, and you have no right to intervene. And why should you? To combat the principles of 1789, and support the *Syllabus*; that is to say, to commit an enormity and an inconsistency. Such was the objection made. I reply, human societies are in a state of nature or civilized. In the former, there is no law; every one is reduced to his own defence, which does not mean that each has the right to be unjust. Societies, however, soon become tired of this reign of violence. The weak unite to the strong who will consent to defend them; conventions called laws are founded; a justice to apply them is established, with a force to support them. Then the weak, poor and obscure are protected like the rich and powerful. I do not say that human justice is infallible. Yet with some exceptions every one is sheltered and protected. Let us apply these simple elements to those great beings called nations. They are unfortunately still in a state of nature, but we are no doubt advancing toward a better condition; the Luxemburg question, for example, was settled last year by an arbitral justice which preserved the peace. Two principles are acknowledged in Europe at the present day, namely, that weak States have a right to existence, and that no Power must be in possession of a force so large as to cause disquietude to its neighbors. In Asia, indeed, we find a Gengis Khan, a Tamerlane subjugating two hundred millions of slaves to their domination; but in Europe there is an equilibrium to be maintained. If the principles of nationality, founded on a certain conformity of language and origin, were the true ones, France would only have to extend her hand round about her. But this would be the greatest mistake that she could commit, for while she took but a little, others would take a much larger share. That is the point where all great agglomerations, which I have already condemned. Were you to lay your hands on the Scheldt, do you not suppose that England would take umbrage, and be at length induced to intervene on the Continent? In Prussia there is a man who has a great longing for the shores of the Baltic and also for those of the North Sea. Neither England nor Russia would permit such an aggrandizement. And what would Prussia herself say if the States of Southern Germany were to form an offensive and defensive alliance with Austria? We see therefore that all nations practise the policy of equilibrium; each State says to the rest: "You shall not aggrandize yourself without being accountable to Europe for the increase of your territory." Gentlemen, in all times, the House of Savoy has been distinguished by its energy, its profound adroitness, its great ambition, and the paucity of its scruples. [Laughter.]

Duke DE MARMIER—Make an exception in favor of CHARLES ALBERT.

M. THIERS—The exception confirms the rule. If ever a reigning House had obligations to France, assuredly it is the one in question. And if ever a House has abandoned France with all speed the moment it found an interest in so doing, certainly it is that of Savoy. In virtue of the principles which I have expounded, might not France, in 1859, have said to Italy, "I have given you the Milanese and the Duchies; Piedmont is become the Italy of the North and counts twelve millions of souls instead of four; you will therefore respect the Italian Princes, Tuscany, Naples and the Pope." Such language as this would undoubtedly have been accepted by Italy. France, therefore, had at that time the power of arresting the ambition of the House of Savoy, and preventing the absorbtion of the Italian peninsula by Piedmont. But I may perhaps be answered as follows: "True, we might submit, or, rather, we did submit to the thing is done; Italy is an independent Power, and we have no right to intervene." But, if our last intervention was an atrocity, how will you qualify the act of France descending into Lombardy with 150,000 men to protect Italy against Austria? Was not that an intervention? [Sensation.] But we have received Nice and Savoy. Gentlemen, what would have been offered to France I should have said: "No! I refuse the fatal present;" for a sound policy is worth more than any kingdoms. I will now proceed to show that whether the act of 1859 was or was not an intervention, a much clearer use has occurred since. The House of Savoy went on dethroning Prince after Prince. France blamed such proceedings, but allowed them to be accomplished. Not even private property was respected. Europe in general was indignant, but if there was any Power that regarded such acts with a thrill of disgust, that Power was AUSTRIA. And who prevented her from interfering? Not FRANCE, for the moral support given to Italy was, therefore, a manifest intervention. And now that we defend the last relics of the Pontifical States we are taunted with the same accusation. We incurred no reproach when we intervened to protect the political party. [Applause.]

M. ROUHER—You are quite right in saying that the honorable Minister.

M. THIERS—I should be alarmed for the result of this debate if I were not on this point in accord with the honorable Minister.

M. ROUHER—I think you to be right. The expedition to Rome was an intervention directed against an odious invasion, and intended to arrest it. [Great applause.]

M. THIERS—I shall be glad if at the close of this discussion we shall be found in agreement on all points. Here the honorable member took a retrospective survey of the events of the last few years, and showed that at every successive period of agitation on the part of the House of Savoy France contented herself with saying, "What you do is very wrong;" but yet allowed things to take their course. At last, continued M. THIERS, there remained to the Pope only Rome and the little territory between Terracina and Viterbo. We then said to the Italian Government, "There you must stop," and we left our troops in Rome, to define the conditions were coming on, and at the request of the Cabinet we withdrew them, on condition that Italy should engage herself not only not to invade, but to defend the Pontifical States; and should transport her Government to Florence. The Convention of September was concluded, at the time when it would be no security for the Pope but an embarrassment for ourselves, and a weakening of the House of Savoy. Was I right? The intervention of this day is only the limit to the long intervention we have exercised during nine years for the profit of Italy. [True, true.] But, gentlemen, is it true that the France of '89 commits an inconsistency by intervening at Rome for a religious question? I maintain that, on the contrary, we are fulfilling a strict duty, founded on liebrty of conscience. In the eye of a legislator all creeds should be entitled to equal respect. The first duty of a Government is to procure for a people the satisfaction of its material wants, but these come the moral requirements—that is to say, scient the and moral instruction, and this last must necessarily be placed under the sanction of religion. A Government is therefore bound to respect and even favor all modes of faith. When a nation is led on to make conquests, the victors, if they have any sense, begin by decreeing that they will respect the manners and religious creed of the conquered countries. For that reason FREDERICK the Great replied to CLEMENT XIV., when the latter abolished the Order of the Jesuits: "I found the Jesuits established in Silesia when I conquered it; and I pledged my word that religious establishments should remain in *statu quo*. I shall therefore maintain them." Another argument in favor of the liberty of creeds may be found in the constitution of the human mind, formed by God himself, to regard things under different aspects. And when God has thus sanctioned discussion in the world, no authority can be arrogant enough to declare to men, "You shall think in this way or the other." Let us now pass on to the application of these principles. The Catholics say: "For the repose of our consciences we require the unity of our creed. This faith must be maintained by the Church assembled in council or by a chief deciding in the absence of the Assembly." We do not wish this Chief to be submitted to the influence of a temporal Sovereign, in the side of whom he would have to reside. We install him in this grand City of Rome with the consent of all Catholicity. I bow before these Catholics, and I say to them, "You understand your worship in that manner, I respect it, but I protest you." Well, that is all I ask, as you will soon perceive from what I am going to say. What are we told? That for the Pope the crown is a burden which turns him from his religious cares. I reply, "That does not concern you."

M. JULES FAVRE—We pay one hundred millions for it, and that concerns us.

M. THIERS—Do you intend to say that things would be better otherwise? But you would so violate the principles which we have laid down. You would be wrong to reproach the Protestants with their discussion on the divinity of Jesus Christ, or their right to interpret the Bible according to their own consciences. It would be an interference with religious liberty, and contrary to the principles of '89. For my own part, I think the Catholics right in making the Pope a sovereign, and that the Catholics are in that more the friends of liberty than their adversaries. To place the head of religion in the same territory as the temporal chief is, in fact, to compromise the liberty of religion. Look at England, where the Queen is—constitutionally—head of the Church, and a alarming dissidences have arisen which, perhaps, it will be necessary to have decided by the Queen or the Parliament. Is it not absurd? For me, I consider this principle is irrefutable—that every kind of worship ought to be taken, such as it is. My friend, M. JULES SIMON, has told us that the civil constitution of the clergy was absurd, and he was right. Well, is not this the same fault that you wish to commit? It is said: We do not touch the faith but its organization. You have no more right to touch the one than the other; and the doing so raised the fatal religious divisions which terminated in the Concordat. I shall remain always on that ground, and there I am impregnable.

M. EMILE OLLIVIER—Oh! no!

M. THIERS—You can reply to me if you think fit. There is not one nation that disdains a national faith. And that worship which has in some sort held this country in its arms for twelve centuries, you will deny it. I myself, who live among philosophers, who am not an apostle of the Syllabus, with my studies, my life, and my opinions, I am sensible to the national faith. [Hear, hear.] Not to be so one must have nothing of the soul of the nation in which one is born. [Fresh marks of approbation.] But there is here more than a national sentiment; there is a great national interest. Look at England, she who covers the world with her missionaries and protects them. There is another Power which is on this point alarming—Russia. She has converted all her policy in the East into a religious one. She says: "I wish for peace," and that is true, "but I protect my coreligionists." Well, the world would refuse to believe that France, who could be the protectress of 200,000,000 of Catholics, has not been willing to be so. [Applause.] Ah! I understand the anger of VOLTAIRE. At the epoch when he wrote and acted the Catholic religion was oppressive. It was just after the prescriptions and dragonades. At present VOLTAIRE would blush to attack a faith. Is it not notorious that in this question there is a worship which has been taken in aversion? [Various movements.] Yes, without the act I solicit from the Government such would be the aspect of French policy. The world would say: "France has undestroyed the Papacy." [True! true!] And how could it be otherwise? But do the Catholics ask it to commit an act in disaccord with the principles of '89? No; they ask it to do something perfectly in harmony with them—not to attack the liberty of worship. We are told Italy will protect the Papacy. I prefer to see it sustained by those who have no thought of taking the Pope's territory from him, rather than by those whose only aspiration is to despoil him. (Hear! hear!] The Pope is said to speak badly of us. How do we speak of him? [Laughter.] It is not he that is attacked; it is without doubt the Syllabus, and that is right. I speak in the name of reason and good sense. I believe the Pope is mistaken as to the limits of good and bad doctrines, and that is a misfortune. But if we make war on all those who speak badly of us, we must send 100,000 men into Italy. [Renewed laughter.] The line of conduct to be pursued is difficult, I admit, but with straightforwardness and loyalty everything is got over. [Hear, hear.] The respectable Cialdini proceedings, but allowed them to be accomplished. Not even private property was respected. Europe in general was indignant, but if there was any Power that regarded such acts with a thrill of disgust, that Power was AUSTRIA. And who prevented her from interfering? Not FRANCE, for the moral support given to Italy was, therefore, a manifest intervention. And now that we defend the last relics of the Pontifical States we are taunted with the same accusation. We incurred no reproach when we intervened to protect the political party. [Applause.]

M. ROUHER—You are quite right in saying that the honorable Minister.

M. THIERS—I should be alarmed for the result of this debate if I were not on this point in

desertion. Was this a violation of the Convention? How happened it that, in face of this forgetfulness of our obligations, Italy was not moved, and did not demand the suppression of the Antibes legion? She did nothing, however, and after the explanations given, recognized the loyalty of our conduct. In truth, this is dwelling too much on such incidents. An allusion, half ironical, half serious, has been made to other treaties that we are supposed to have abandoned when they were imperiled. The treaty of London, in 1852, concerning Denmark has been referred to. But, in that treaty, did we contract engagements and guarantee Denmark against all aggression? No, we simply gave our adhesion to a determinated order of succession. Did all the great powers which signed that treaty consider themselves bound to intervene? No. As to the war in Germany, it is an illusion to believe that the events in Denmark were the cause of it. They were at the most the incident and the occasion. The duel which terminated at Sadowa had long been premeditated and was inevitable. But some persons go still further, they awake the most sorrowful feelings, they give themselves up to almost insulting suppositions; they say: "You violated the treaty of Miramar," in order to fix upon us the responsibility of the drama of Queretaro! Did that treaty then fix a date for the retreat of our troops? Were the synallagmatic engagements of the treaty fulfilled by the Mexican Government, and was not the order of evacuation given, not on account of foreign injunction, but in deference to the feeling of the country to the manifest wish of this Assembly? [Hear, hear.]

M. JULES FAVRE—You should have ascertained its wish before.

Minister ROUHER—We desired to bring back to Europe the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN. Who of us but is aware of the entreaties addressed to him urging him to depart from that land of anarchy. Ah! do not look into the question of responsibility. Leave it incumbent upon those who assumed it, under such mournful circumstances, by committing a crime; for if we had to consider contingent causes we would find too many such in the incitements to revolution aimed from all parts of France at the French flag. [Hear, hear.] Recall to your memory, gentlemen, some words of the illustrious orator whose loss we still regret. The other day M. JULES FAVRE reproached us with having taken the pieces of the encyclical letter to use them as wad for the Chassepot rifles. M. JULES FAVRE, when he spoke thus, was a plagiary, for long ago M. BILLAULT said that it was with the speeches of the Opposition Party that JUAREZ's guns were wadded. [Applause.] In spite of all these attacks, you will indorse, gentlemen, the policy that has again unfurled the French flag upon the walls of Rome, and will admit that the Government has acted in accordance with its rights and with the honor of the country. Now, what is to be our conduct? At this point of the debate I have done with the Opposition. I now turn toward the majority and hope that my sincere utterances will be greeted with sympathy. I wish to consider the questions propounded in their perfect nudity. Three have been asked as: What will our troops do in Rome? What will be our attitude if the general conference assemble? What will the conduct of the Government be if it does not assemble? I do not forget either the dilemma referred to by the opposition—either abandon the temporal power or maintain the integrity of its principle by restoring to the Pope the Provinces which have been taken from him; or the argument of M. THIERS—the Pope needs Rome that he may continue to hold sway as a pontiff; Italy wishes to take Rome; how is the French Government to act with regard to these rival intentions? I reply: *The French troops will remain in Rome so long as the safety of the Pope will render their presence necessary; and by the word safety the Government does not allude merely to material tranquillity, but refers to serious guarantees to be given by Italy, after the deceptions which we have experienced.* [Loud evidences of approval.] As for the Conference, we stated to the Powers that we did not wish to draw up a programme. Would you be more pressing in your inquiries than they? We shall assist at the Conference, with our past and our present. Has not the first and most interested party to it—the Pope—answed by accepting our invitation? And when the Holy Father gives us such irrefutable proof of his confidence, can you hesitate to do the same? Can you do aught but approve our attitude? Now, I come to the dilemma: the Pope needs Rome and Italy cannot do without it. *We declare that Italy shall not seize upon Rome.* [Excitement and prolonged applause.] *Never will France submit to such an act of violence to her honor and to Catholicity.* [Renewed and loud evidences of approval.] *We will exact of Italy the rigorous and energetic execution of the September Convention, or will supply such execution ourselves. Is this assertion sufficiently clear?* [Renewed applause.] Gentlemen, though your applauses cause me great emotion, I cannot avoid adding that they are also productive of much confusion. For on what day did our words differ from those I have just spoken? Whence arose the equivocation? While we desire to have the September Convention respected, we wish to respect and strengthen Italian unity and would have these two powers coexisting at each other's side. We do not wish to have the work accomplished by our victories on the battle-field destroyed in the second part of the reign. I am sincerely convinced that if the country were asked: Do you desire to overthrow the Pope? do you desire to overthrow Italian unity? —it would reply, No! to both questions. [Excitement, noise.] And I affirm that concerning these questions much progress has been made. The Opposition party has indeed said: "If you wish the temporal power to be maintained, return unto it its provinces, but M. CHESNELONG and M. DE LA TOUR have not spoken of the matter. They do not seek to destroy Italian unity, but to safeguard the Pope. Let us then allow these two Powers to coexist. Let us not speak to Italy in the terms recommended by M. THIERS; let us not say to that Kingdom "all the worse for you if you throw yourself upon the point of our sword;" but rather, "What need have you of Rome for a capital? What need have you for that territory which protects the great interests of Catholicity? What care you for these seven hundred thousand men added to your twenty-five million Italians? Do you not understand that the idea of having Rome for the capital is barren of results, a factitious want, and that the acquisition, if made, would be fatal to you?" [Hear, near.] Tell this to Italy, tell her that above all she has to become constituted, that as a nation she was born but yesterday, and has neither precedents, traditions nor experience, that she must cast out from her midst the revolution which unfortunately aided her birth, that she must organize her credit and her financial system; in a word, that she must become a State like others. Tell her not to be alarmed because and aged and bowed-down man prays to God under the vaulted roof of St. Peters; for with both hands extended, that old man quiets the disturbed consciences of the Catholics. [Loud evidences of approval.] Yes, but respect Italy too; nations are not constituted in a day; they must sometimes traverse a revolutionary phase which accompanies their independence; say then to Italy that she must live in her present state of unity and respect the domain of the Holy Father; then will the liberal and conservative element be developed in Italy. M. GUERROULT remarked a short time since that the task was a difficult one. True; but such as it is we accept it. I am aware that generations do not always solve the problems they propound; but the sovereign power of Time ever ends by leading to justice and truth.

M. GUERROULT—Can you dispose of Time?

Minister ROUHER—A singular interruption! What mean you? That revolution can come hither and destroy our work? The power of evil is but temporary; enduring greatness is the apportionment of the power of good enly, the power possessed of the seal of God. [Loud evidences of approval.] The task is difficult. Yes, but is not history a picture of appeased hates, reconciled interests, definite harmonies? Why should we not entertain such hopes? Why think that the hatred between Italy and the Papacy will be everlasting. The Holy Father is right to mistrust Italy. She made him drink the cup to the dregs, and time will be needed to restore confidence and tranquillity to Rome. Meantime Italy must faithfully respect the limits of the Pontifical territory and execute loyally the Convention of Sept. 15. [Hear, hear.] In summing up this debate I consider it to have been a very simple one. The Convention has been executed. Our troops are in Rome to protect the Holy Father. How long will they remain there? So long as their presence will be necessary to insure the safety of the Pope; so long a time as will be needed to warrant the liberal execution of the Convention. We so declare our projects. We shall not allow the interposition of violence between France, Rome and Italy; and if Italy were to march again upon Rome, she would once more find France across her path. [Hear, hear, and applause.] However, instead of disdaining Italian unity, we sympathise with it, and look forward to the day when Italian unity shall understand that it is her part, too, to defend the Temporal Power. [Hear.] Is this a snare? Is this a dream? The future will show. Meantime, the interests of all are secure from danger. The present situation appears most simple. Two demands of interpellation have been put forward. We repel the first, and are at complete variance with the Opposition Party whence its cause. As for the second, it called upon us for loyal explanations in regard to our conduct and policy; we have given them. Are we in thorough communion of ideas?

Numerous voices—Yes! yes!

Minister ROUHER—Well, let that accord be made apparent by your vote, by an unanimous vote of confidence. Let there be no division of the majority! Let us keep united, for in that lies our power. Beware, revolution is ever awake and seeking for a breach which might be made. Strengthen your bonds of amity and let your votes be in unison; the Government has laid before you its acts, its plans, its policy, and you still doubt having for assurances the victory of Montana and the French flag that floats over the walls of Cevita Vecchia. [Loud evidences of approval; prolonged applause.]

Having thus concluded his address, Minister ROUHER descended from the tribune. A minute later, however, he reappeared at the Speaker's desk and said:

"Gentlemen: After I had left this tribune, several members expressed fears at my assertions in regard to the temporal power of the Pope. Speaking of the Holy Father's security, which we intended to insure, I said that our troops would remain in Rome. I spoke of the capital with a view to designating the whole Pontifical territory. There can be no equivocation in the matter. When I alluded to Rome, I hereby declare that I intended to speak of the Pontifical territory in its present integrity. [Prolonged applause, and cries of "Question! question!"]

After some further ebate, in which MM. FAVRE, CHESNELONG, GLAIS-BIZOIN and others participated, the order of the day upon the demand of interpellation presented by M. FAVRE and colleagues was voted upon, and adopted by a vote of 237 against 17. The House then adjourned.

Internal Revenue Affairs—Seizure of Domestic Champagne Establishments.

Last Tuesday, Revenue Inspectors ALEXANDER N. LEWIS and Mr. PALMER, acting under the direction of Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, took possession of a number of domestic champagne manufactories located in the lower section of the City. It has been known for some time that imitation brands of wines have been put upon the market in large quantities, and at great profit to the dealers. The bottles, corks and labels are made to resemble the genuine article so closely that only an expert could detect the true character of the "trashy" wine. The cost of this decoction is 65 cents per quart bottle, and it sells at wholesale for $7 50 per dozen, and at retail for from $4 to $8 per bottle. The process of manufacturing is simple and easy. To a certain quantity of cheap Sauterne wine is added drugs, essences, &c., including rock candy for sweetening and brandy for flavoring, and in a few days' time the mixture is ready for the market. Of course the payment of the tax on this spurious article, amounting to $6 per dozen for quarts and $3 for pints, has been evaded, in most instances, by the producers.

Among the seizures thus far made are the establishments of MURPHY & DUNN, No. 60 Beaver-street; ANGELO HILLMAN, No. 50 Broadway; J. M. BLUM & Co., No. 118 Liberty-street; ANSCHUTZ, DEUTSCH & Co., Cortlandt-street; SIEGEL, Warren-street, and MAX BOLLIN, Dey-street. Government official are now in charge of all these places, and a thorough investigation into the affairs of each will be shortly made.

Yesterday the Inspectors continued their tour of examination, but at the hour of closing the Collector's office, in Pine-street, no additional seizures of that class were reported. The seizures reported to the Metropolitan Revenue Board were the tobacco factory, at No. 345 Rivington-street, and one barrel of spirits in Belville, N. J., for violation of the law prohibiting the removal of spirits after sunset.

Board of Audit.

The Board of Audit, represented by Messrs. DEPEW, BONNEY and STEWART, yesterday heard the following claims against the City:

Claim of PHILIP C. HUBBELL, $1,236 15, for use of pier foot of Twenty-third-street, which claimant leased of the Corporation in 1864. According to the terms of the lease the Corporation reserved the right to use enough of the pier for one dumping place, but they subsequently used it for two dumping grounds, thereby depriving claimant of its use and putting him, as he claims, to great expense for keeping it in repair, wherefore he claims compensation in the sum above-mentioned.

JOHN H. STARIN, assignee of ELIAS S. SISSON, presented a claim of $146,250 for damages for breach of contract entered into in September, 1864, between Comptroller BRENNAN and SISSON, by the terms of which the City sold to SISSON the right to take manure from the streets of the City for one year at 25 cents a load. Claimant avers that after the contract had run two or three months the Comptroller refused to let SISSON carry off any more manure unless he reduced the size of the loads. Claimant alleges that at the time of making the contract the size of the loads was fixed by the Common Council, and that the contract was made with a view to the size as it then was, and that although they subsequently reduced the size, yet such change could not apply to his contract. He claims that by the breaking of the contract he suffered damages to the amount of $146,000.

On behalf of the City it was objected at the outset that the claim was invalid, for the reason that the Comptroller had no authority to make the contract, whose breach formed the basis of the claim. This question being of great importance, it was agreed that it should be discussed before entering into the merits of the claim, and both parties preferring to have it argued before a full Board, it was agreed to postpone the argument till all the Auditors shall be present. There are said to be several other large claims against the City, based on similar grounds to the above.

WILLIAM A. SPEIGHT presented a claim of $380 50 for repairing books and maps in the Sheriff's office in 1866.

DAVID VAN LINDA put in a claim for $300 for the loss of a horse in West-street about two years ago. The horse got his foot into a hole in the street, and in attempting to get it out wrenched his hoof off, thereby ruining him.

MICHAEL REYNOLDS had a similar claim of $400 for a horse lost in 1857 by falling through the pier at the foot of Broome-st.

The Board adjourned to Thursday, at 12 M.

Terrible and Fatal Accident on the North River—A Sailor Killed and Five Others Badly Injured.

The steamer *Ville de Paris*, Capt. SURMONT, of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company's line, arrived at this port from Havre at a late hour Tuesday night. When she reached her pier, at the foot of Barrow-street, the steamer was warped into the slip by means of a huge hawser and capstan. As the strain increased, in consequence of the tide rushing against the steamer's hull, the hawser gave way and the ship end came in on the deck with terrific force, striking nearly all of the men at work on the capstan, sweeping one overboard and severely injuring all the others. The following is a list of the sufferers:

PIERRE DE VACHE, fireman; pelvis and both thighs fractured; since dead.

FRANCIS LECISUE, fireman; both thighs fractured; probably fatally injured.

F. QUIMNENT, fireman; compound fracture of the left leg.

MATURIN MILLET, sailor; leg fractured.

C. TORIT, sailor; thigh fractured.

T. ARMAND, sailor; several severe contusions on the body. This man was thrown overboard by the rebounding hawser and was rescued from drowning with considerable difficulty by his shipmates, who could not see him for some minutes.

All of these men were carried to the New-York Hospital, where the attendant surgeons have them under treatment. DE VACHE died soon after his arrival at the hospital, and the others are considered to be in a critical condition. Coroner SCHIRMER will hold an inquest in the case.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Parts I. and II. adjourned without day.

Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
236—Bell vs. Reynolds.
4051—Walsh, Ex'r, &c., vs. Saxton.
1471—Best vs. Dempster, et al.
1195—Clancy vs. The Harlem R. R. Co.
1627—Bennett et al. vs. Powers.
449—Gunn vs. Comm'rs of Emigration.
1426—McIntyre et al. vs. House.
1742—Ortega et al. vs. McGill.
1760—Montgomery vs. De Lavalette.
536—Carow vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
354—Cudlipp vs. Traivor.
1061—McGhee vs. Smith.
374—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
3321—Krohn vs. Oechs.
1391—Moser vs. Raphael.
1083—Graves et al. vs. Decker.
611—Dowdall vs. Matthews, impleaded.
1511—Comm'l B'k of Kentucky vs. Varnum, Jr.
840—Eaton et al. vs. Schultz.
1362—Marx vs. Rathburn et al.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by James, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Demurrer.

Nos.
5—Fremont vs. Lame et al.

Issues of Law and Fact.

205—Percival vs. Gilmore.
219—Goodwin vs. B. & O. RR. Co.
220—Remington vs. Shaw et al.
287—Arnoux vs. Barnes, &c.
214—Garvey vs. Jarvis, Jr.
119—Graham vs. Meyer et al.
256—Stewart vs. Judd.
319—Felt vs. Hendrickson.
255—Solis vs. Green et al.
304—Tallman vs. Cromwell.
124—Lottimer vs. Hatch.
296—Burnham vs. Pangburn.
297—Luce vs. Taylor et al.
298—Muller vs. Haller et al.
300—Merritt vs. Hecksher, Jr., et al.
301—Saeltzer vs. Saeltzer.
302—Redmond vs. Hatch.
302½—Curtiss et al. vs. Mersereau.
303—Hastings vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Leonard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
12—Nevins et al. vs. Naugatuck Railroad Co.
35—American Meter Co. vs. Batlin et al.
38—McGrath vs. Smithcum.
43—Gerding vs. Kobbe.
52—Bendall et al. vs. McCormick.
69—In re Receiver Artisans' Bank.
70—Bartlett vs. Tufts et al.
87—In re Wood, &c.
95—Russell & Erwin Mf'g Co. vs. Schuchtner.
96—Anderson vs. Anderson.
108—Ware vs. Reynolds.
117—Boughton vs. Terhune.
126—Airns vs. Airns.
129—Pettingill vs. N. Y. and Penn. Petr., Min. and Mf'g Co.
Call 147—Bunye et al. vs. Flynn.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3339—Ward vs. Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.
3377—Hart vs. Willis.
3387—Na'l Shoe and Leather B'k of N. Y. vs. Ross.
3343—Becker vs. De Forest.
3459—Murphy vs. Gentzen.
2605—Fowler vs. Breslin et al.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3479—Russell vs. Met. Ins. Co.
1793—Hurley vs. Burns.
3499—Eagleson vs. Smith.
3501—Muir et al. vs. West.
3503—Griffith vs. Kubeby.
3507—Bertrand vs. Hagerman.
3509—Plumb vs. Wood.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.

Part II.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3036—Walsh vs. Collins.
3570—Florence Sewing Machine Co. vs. Warford.
3458—Russell vs. The Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Hermann et al.
3698—Smith vs. Lovelan.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3724—Tinker vs. Scott.
2336—Trask, Jr., vs. G. W. Ins. Co.
3104—Rigney vs. Laughlan et al.
3438—Hopkins vs. The Mayor, &c.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
3640—Williams vs. Brookman.
3346—Bennett vs. Healey et al.
3712—McCane vs. McLean.
3700—Le Roy et al. vs. Demarest.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
52—Laflin Powder Co. vs. Nesmith.
70—Bleecker vs. Berenger.
43—Caffrey vs. Devine.
—Sands vs. Hawks.
81—Wolff vs. Marcus.
36—Ziegler vs. Studwell.
1—Ahrens vs. Burns.
62—Fach vs. Peekskill Iron Co.
—Colby vs. Schloemer.
—Allison vs. Wheeler.
65—Murphy vs. Dwyer.
109—Utter vs. Rommelt.
110—Driscoll vs. Hennessy.
111—Jacobs vs. Harris.
112—McGuire vs. Wicker.
112½—Kinger vs. Nibensahl.
113—Pettigrew vs. Smith.
114—Shapler vs. Churchill.
—Leonard vs. Curtis.
—Guilefoile vs. Lamont.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Held by Lott, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
154—Alden vs. Campbell.
161—Doherty vs. Rogers.
170—McKay vs. Schoonmaker.
173—Kniffen et al. vs. Townsend et al.
174—Turner vs. Bennett.
177—Taber vs. Etna Ins. Co.
181—Roberts vs. Weston.
185—Hamlin vs. Tucker and Another.
187—Brown vs. Bachus.
189—Goodwin vs. Kingsland.
190—Reider vs. Pell.
192—Tusbey vs. Caldwell.
195—Johnson vs. Whipple.
196—Adams et al. vs. Brady.
199—Cross vs. Van Tuyl.
—Mackey vs. Ebbits & Bennett.
201—Morrow vs. Freeman.
202—Colyer vs. Snyder.
203—Drumgoid vs. Klinner.
205—Meyer vs. Volkering.
156—Collins vs. Alexander.
1—Kelsey vs. Ward et al.
2—Kelsey vs. Ward et al.
3—Kelsey vs. Ward et al.
37—Roller vs. Williams.
6—Kelsey vs. Hamilton et al.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

STATE AND FEDERAL COURTS—CONCURRENT JURISDICTION—MANDAMUS—NATURE OF THE PROCEEDING.

The United States ex rel. Marcus C. Riggs, plaintiff in error, vs. The Board of Supervisors of Johnson County, Iowa.—The relator filed his information in the Circuit Court for the District of Iowa, setting forth that Johnson County, in 1853, issued to the Lyons Iowa Central Railroad Company bonds amounting to $50,000, payable on the 1st of June, 1873, with interest coupons payable at the rate of 7 per cent. semi-annually, of which he was the owner of 47. That on the 12th of May, 1864, he recovered judgment upon his coupons for $5,186 26, and, execution being issued, it was returned, no property found; but upon filing the information about $36,000 of interest on the bonds was due and unpaid. A *mandamus* was asked commanding the Board of Supervisors to make provision, by tax, for the payment of the interest accrued, and for regular payment thereafter as it should fall due.

The Board returned to the alternative writ, among other reasons why a peremptory writ should not issue, that in a proceeding in the State Court in that county, in which they are made defendants, a decree had been rendered against them, and their successors in office, forever enjoining them from levying, or proceeding to levy or collect any tax, to pay any of the coupons of the bonds, or the bonds themselves, and that the decree still remained in force. The relator demurred to the return: First, because he was no party to the proceeding in the State Court; second, because the proceeding in that Court was begun, and the decree rendered, after judgment had been rendered on part of the coupons included in this proceeding; third, because the State Court had no jurisdiction to prevent the relator from using the process of this Court, by writ of *mandamus*, to collect this judgment; and, fourth, because the decree set up was no bar to the relief sought. The Court overruled the demurrer, and the cause thence comes here, the plaintiff in error insisting that the power of the United States Court to issue a writ of *mandamus* to compel the levy of a tax to pay a judgment is vested in it by reason of the jurisdiction acquired by the judgment, and not where it is to be created or acquired by the writ itself. The jurisdiction of the Court is not exhausted by the rendition of the judgment, but continues until the judgment is satisfied. Many questions arise on process subsequent to the judgment in which jurisdiction is to be exercised. The injunction set up by the Supervisors, if entertained before the suit, would have been no bar to the plaintiff's recovery. The issuance of it after recovery of the judgment is no bar to the writ of *mandamus*. The remedy by *mandamus* is the process to enforce the judgment for the plaintiff. It issues not to give jurisdiction, but to enforce jurisdiction already acquired. No State can control the exercise of an authority under the Federal Government; no State Court has any authority or jurisdiction to enjoin a judgment of the Circuit Court of the United States, or to stop proceedings under it; nor can a court of coördinate jurisdiction restrain the proceeding of another court of the same jurisdiction. The process of a State Court or Judge has no authority beyond the limits of the sovereignty which confers the judicial power.

The defendants in error maintain the following propositions: In questions such as presented, the Federal and State Courts have concurrent jurisdiction. In courts of concurrent jurisdiction the decree and judgment of that court first obtaining jurisdiction, shall take precedence. A proceeding by *mandamus* is an ordinary action, independent and not an auxiliary proceeding. One court will not require a party to a proceeding therein to do an act in violation of the order of another court, and which would subject him to punishment therein.

Francis Fellows, J. Grant, F. A. Dick and Montgomery Blair for plaintiff in error; Fairall & Bool, Henry Strong, Hon. Thos. Ewing and Hon. O. H. Browning for defendants in error.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Dec. 18.

POWER OF COMPTROLLER TO GRANT PERMITS FOR STANDS IN WASHINGTON MARKET.

Thomas Gotty vs. Gallagher and Comptroller Connolly.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction granted *ex parte* by Mr. Justice Sutherland a short time ago. The plaintiff, during the official term of Comptroller Brennan, obtained a permit to use and occupy stand No. 292 Washington Market. Since Comptroller Connolly came into office, it appears that plaintiff's permit has been revoked, and defendant Gallagher was about to be put in place of plaintiff. Hence the injunction to prevent the change in occupancy. On the part of the defendants it was urged that by the terms of the written permit, the same is revocable at the pleasure of the Comptroller; that it had been the pleasure of the present Comptroller to revoke the plaintiff's permit, granted to him by Mr. Brennan, and that Mr. Connolly's action was in strict conformity with the law. Decision reserved.

For plaintiff, Mr. Channing; for defendants, Mr. Lawrence.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Presiding Judge Leonard and Clerke and Barnard, JJ.

THE BUTLER WILL CASE—ORDER OF THE SURROGATE AFFIRMED.

Benjamin F. Butler, Appellant, vs. Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate, Respondent.—This was an appeal taken from an order of Surrogate Tucker, dated 23d August, 1865. The appellant was appointed executor of the will of his brother, Andrew J. Butler, (who died in New-York,) Nov. 14, 1864. Under the law of this State an executor has four months within which to return an inventory of the estate. Gen. Butler not having filed an inventory, the Surrogate summoned him so to do in July, 1865. On the 22d of August, after various delays, the executor exhibited to the Surrogate's appraisers, Messrs. Algernon S. Sullivan and Theodore Martine, an inventory of personal property amounting to $76,391 04, which he swore was "all the personal property of the said deceased which has come to the knowledge of the deponent." The appraisers presented the inventory and this affidavit to the Surrogate, with a report setting forth that the executor had "omitted from the inventory, and declined to exhibit, any other property than that which was actually within this State, or, in the case of credits, where the debtor resided in this State." The Surrogate thereupon made an order that the executor do return a further inventory of the estate, which should include assets situated in other States, on or before Aug. 30, 1865.

From this order, Gen. Butler appealed to the Supreme Court. That Court has decided to affirm the order of the Surrogate, thus determining that executors must return inventories of all the personal property of their testators wherever such property may be. The Surrogate's order is affirmed after two years and a half of delay, and this estate is now in process of final settlement before the Surrogate.

For appellants, John K. Hackett; for respondents, William B. Aitken.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 18.

Before Judge Jones.

QUARREL OF RIVAL MANAGERS ABOUT THE SERVICES OF A FAVORITE DANSEUSE—THE DEVIL'S AUCTION VS. THE BLACK CROOK.

John De Pol et al. vs. Auguste Sohlke, Wm. Wheatley and others.—This was a motion to dissolve an injunction obtained on *ex-parte* affidavits, on Monday last, by which the defendant, Mlle. Sohlke, was enjoined from appearing in the "Black Crook," at Niblo's, according to advertisement, and the defendant Wheatley, and his copartners, were enjoined from permitting her so to appear. Plaintiff claims to have contracted with Mlle. Sohlke at Paris, in July last, to come with him to this country and perform exclusively for his benefit for a period of eight months, at a monthly salary of one thousand francs in gold. In pursuance of this contract she has appeared at Banvard's Museum, and subsequently at the Academy of Music, in the "Devil's Auction," and had become a great favorite with the public. He charges that the defendant Wheatley and his partners, who are conducting a rival place of amusement at Niblo's Garden, induced Mlle. Sohlke to leave him and accept an engagement with them, and that by reason of their action, and the fact that Mlle. Sohlke was advertised to dance at Niblo's, the patrons of the "Devil's Auction" have been directed to the "Black Crook," greatly to his damage, &c.

The defendants, after learning that an injunction order had been granted, applied to the Judge Monday evening and got a modification of the order so as to allow Mlle. Sohlke to dance at Niblo's on that evening, and until the settlement by the Court of the rights of the parties. Meantime a motion was made to dissolve the injunction, and this motion came on to-day before Judge JONES. H. H. Morange appeared for the plaintiff, and A. Oakey Hall for the defendant. Plaintiff submitted his affidavits and the agreement entered into between him and Mlle. Sohlke in Paris. The agreement is a very stringent one, and binds the fair danseuse in the most rigid of legal formalities. Counsel claimed that plaintiff had fulfilled to the letter his part of the contract, and argued that the motion to dissolve should be denied and the injunction made permanent.

The opposing affidavit of defendant alleges that plaintiff has failed to pay the 1,000 francs per month in gold, according to the terms of the contract, and that he is, in fact, insolvent. It also charges that plaintiff has at divers times assaulted defendant in an ungentlemanly manner. Counsel claimed that by reason of the ill-treatment she had received from the plaintiff, together with the failure to fulfill that clause in the agreement relative to payment in gold, she was released from the contract, and asked that the injunction be dissolved.

The Court took the papers and reserved a decision.

DECISIONS.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 14.

By Judge Van Vorst.

In the matter of Henry S. Richards; order confirming inquisition and appointing committee settled. Louis Haas, Sr., *vs.* Francis Boucker and another; the defendant, Hoyt, must pay $10 costs of this motion within two days. If he makes such payment, motion denied; otherwise it is granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

There were but two cases brought to the attention of the Court of General sessions yesterday—one of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and the other of murder.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Dennis Sullivan, jointly indicted with two others, for perpetrating an aggravated assault upon Charles Dietrich, was arraigned for trial. The testimony for the prosecution was to the effect that on the 13th of last August the accused entered a lager-bier saloon in William-street, and after drinking freely commenced to quarrel with Charles Dietrich, the bar-keeper, whom they beat in a shocking manner, and then after demolishing the furniture in the establishment they went away, but were subsequently arrested by the Police.

An ingenious defence was put forward by counsel for the prisoner, but the jury rejected it, and rendered a verdict of guilty, whereupon the convict was remanded for sentence. Sullivan was tried a few years ago for the murder of Thomas Burns, at that time the Superintendent of Lands and places, but was acquitted, as the testimony upon the trial established the absence of criminal intent upon the part of the accused.

MURDER.

Crispino Cardena, a frail, boyish-looking negro, of Cuban birth, and having the appearance of a mental imbecile, was arraigned for the murder of his wife, Matilda. The crime was perpetrated on the 4th of September last, in their apartments, in the house No. 15 East Eleventh-street, near Fourth-avenue, the weapon being a huge carving-knife.

The accused pleaded "not guilty," and the task of impaneling a jury was begun. The panel was exhausted after the eleventh juror had been obtained, and the Recorder ordered an adjournment of the case until further notice. Counsel for the defence were assisted by an eminent physiognomist, who passed upon each juror, confidentially, as he came up to the box to be examined as to competency.

For the people, Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford, Jr.; for the prisoner, Messrs. Kintzing & McClelland.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Michael Welsh; robbery.
The People *vs.* Thomas Carey; assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Jas. O'Neil and Luke Carregan; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Margaret Reilly; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Joseph Foerster; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* William Montgomery; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Arthur Reichardt; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Murray and Thomas Nugent; grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Owens; grand larceny from person
The People *vs.* Michael Cunningham, James Corbett and Henry M. Cort; burglary.
The People *vs.* Martin Gully, Thomas Gully and Pat Ivers; felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Ed. Stanley and Michal Ryan; burglary, second degree.
The People *vs.* Edward Feeney; grand larceny.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Lott.

FORCIBLE EJECTMENT.

Isabella Clute vs. *Henry M. Bukell.*—This case has been before the Court on many previous occasions. The defendant is wife of an attorney, and resided at No. 103 Hamilton-street, of which she alleges that she was the owner. A dispute occurred between her and Mr. Bukell in reference to the possession of the premises, which finally resulted in the obtaining of an order by defendant by means of which the Sheriff and his officers ejected her from her premises and piled her furniture on the street, for which act she claimed $1,000 damages. The jury gave her $100.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

A NOVEL SUIT.

Augustus Wegener vs. Theo. Kuck.—This was an action for $300. The plaintiff claimed that in March, 1864, he lent the defendant this sum until such time as he (Wegener) should return from the army, which he had then entered. Having served to the conclusion of the war, he came home, shortly after which he demanded his $300, but was put off from time to time; and finally defendant refused to pay altogether, though he acknowledged to his wife and mother that he had received the money, and would not return it. The plea of the defendant was, that plaintiff was his stepson, and previous to leaving for the army had given the $300 to Kuck's wife on the express condition that something he owed her should be taken from it, and in October, 1865, the balance was accordingly refunded. The jury found a verdict for defendant.

ARRAIGNMENTS.

Immediately after the conclusion of this case yesterday morning the arraignments of prisoners took place. There sat on the Bench Judge THOMPSON, Aldermen O'BRIEN and HATHAWAY. The undermentioned persons were then arraigned, and pleaded as follows:

Charles E. Ferris, forgery, not guilty; John Bailey, illegal voting, not guilty; Samuel Dean and Frederick Lindy, grand larceny, not guilty; Jefferson Mitchell, grand larceny, not guilty; Wm. Krauser, burglary third degree, not guilty; Anne Jones, grand larceny, not guilty; Mary Kenney, larceny, guilty; John Kelly, passing counterfeit money, not guilty; John Kelly, larceny, not guilty; Jacobine Eckhart, criminal abortion, not guilty; James Currie, burglary, not guilty; John Nevins, felonious assault, not guilty; Anne Quin, larceny, not guilty; Mary Jane Smith, larceny, not guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

Thos. Hyman, a negro, was indicted for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from Mr. Peter Leonard. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 18, 1867.

$5,500	U. S. 6s. C. '81	111⅜	125	Adams Ex. Co	81
94,000	do	111⅛	100	do	80⅞
90,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '62	108⅜	100	do ...b30	81⅜
1,500	do ...Small	107¼	100	do	80
1,500	U. S. 5-20s. C., '64	104⅞	50	Wells Fargo Ex	53⅜
15,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '65. N. Issue	107⅞	100	do	53
1,000	do	108	200	do	53
50,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s., C. '65	105⅜	20	Am. Ex. Co	78⅜
170,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss	108	20	do	78
19,000	do	108⅛	20	do ...2d call	77⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C	100⅜	10	do	77⅛
53,000	do	100⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex	39⅜
29,000	Tr. Notes, 73-10s, 2d series	104⅜	600	do	39⅛
100,000	do	104⅜	75	do	39⅜
25,000	do Third Ser	104⅜	165	do ...2d call	38⅜
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	1300	N. Y. Cen. R.	117⅞
12,000	N. Y. St. 6s. 72	99⅜	100	do ...b30	117⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s. new	62½	2100	Erie R.	73⅞
7,000	Mo. St. 6s	98	100	do ...b30	74
1,500	Virginia 6s, new	42½	100	do ...s60	73¾
5,000	do	42	1200	Reading R.	95⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	92	50	do	95⅞
1,000	Erie 3d M	97	400	do ...s60	95½
2,000	Erie 4th M	90½	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82½
1,000	do	90	100	do ...b30	82⅜
2,000	Har. 1st M	101	100	Ill. Cen	132¼
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 2 M Pr	82	600	Clev. & Pitts	87
2,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st	95	200	do	87⅛
3,000	Cl. & Pitts. 2d M.	97	30	do	86⅛
1,000	Cl. & Pitts. 3d M	90	5	Panama R.	294
2,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	87	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	60¼
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	98⅜	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf	67
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	105	26	do	66⅜
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s	111	200	Cleve. & Tol ...b10	103⅜
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	300	do	103
1,000	do	86⅞	100	do	102⅜
30	Bank of Republic	110	200	do	102½
30	Imp. & Trad. B'k	118	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	98⅜
200	Canton Co	48	1200	do	98⅛
100	do	48¼	300	do	98⅜
200	Quicksilver	20	500	Mil. & St. P.	42½
300	West U. Tel	34½	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	62¼
500	do	34⅜	100	do	62½
500	do	34½	18	Chic. B. & Q. R.	137
26	do	34¼	100	Tol., W. & W.	39½
200	Pacific Mail	122	400	do	40
200	do ...s30	121½	200	do ...b30	40¼
100	do	121⅞	25	N. J. C. R.	114
300	Atlantic Mail	119¼	200	P., F. W. & C.	99⅜
100	Mariposa P	14⅞	340	do	99⅞
200	do	15	75	do	100
25	U. S. Ex	79⅛	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	26¼
100	Boston W. P.	81¼	400	do	26⅜
			100	do ...b30	26⅜
			10	do	26⅜
			100	do ...b20	26½
			106	Pac. Mail	121⅛
			100	do ...b30	122

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅜	300	Adams Ex. Co	80¼
118,000	U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62	108⅜	100	do	80⅛
10,000	do	108⅜	300	do ...b60	80⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	105	500	do	80
42,000	U. S. 5-20s., C. '65	105⅜	30	Amer. Ex. Co	77
51,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 new	108	100	U. S. Ex. Co	80
20,000	U. S. 5-20s. C. '67 New Issue	108	1500	N. Y. Cent	118
20,000	U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100⅝	1300	do	118⅛
1,500	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d Ser	104⅜	100	do ...b10	118⅜
14,000	Tenn. St. 6s. new	62½	200	do	118⅜
3,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	87	1400	Erie	74⅜
3,000	Missouri 6s	98	50	Erie R. Pf.	74½
600	Canton Co	48⅛	300	Reading R.	96
300	do	48⅜	200	do	96⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pf	22½	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	83
500	West. U. Tel	34	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87⅜
200	do	34⅜	600	Chic. & N. W. R.	61
[illegible]	Pacific M.	121¾	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf ...c	67⅜
[illegible]	do	121½	700	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅜
[illegible]	do ...b30	122	500	Chic. & R. I.	99
50	Boston W. P.	18	200	do ...b3	99
100	do	18⅛	500	Mil. & St. P. ...b30	43⅛
200	Mer. U. Ex.	38⅜	200	do	43
			300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	62⅜
			200	do ...b60	63
			100	Tol., W. & W.	40
			200	P., F. W. & C.	99⅝
			200	do ...s60	99⅞
			100	Ohio & Miss R.	26⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	Canton Co	47⅞	200	Reading R.	95⅝
300	do ...b3	48	300	do	95⅝
600	Adams Ex. Co	80⅜	300	do ...b30	95⅝
100	do	81	200	Mil. & St. Paul	42⅝
100	do ...b15	81⅛	100	do	43
300	Mer. U. Ex.	40	300	Mil. & St. P. Pf	62⅜
600	do ...b10	40	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	82⅝
100	do	40	600	Clev. & Pitts. R.	87
500	do	40	100	do	87
200	do	40	200	do ...c	87¼
100	do ...e	[illegible]	100	Reading R.	[illegible]
100	Quick. Min. Co	19⅞	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	103⅜
100	do	20	200	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅜
600	West. Union T.	34⅛	500	do ...b3	98⅝
100	do	34⅛	100	do	98⅝
200	do ...b10	34⅜	200	do ...c	98⅝
200	N. Y. Cen	117⅞	200	do	98⅝
600	do ...b3	117⅞	200	do ...b3	98⅝
100	do ...e	117⅞	300	Chi. & N. W. R.	60⅞
600	Erie R.	73⅞	200	do	60⅜
2100	do	73⅞	200	do ...c	60⅜
500	do ...b3	73⅞	200	do ...b3	60⅜
200	At. Mail	119	300	do ...b10	60⅜
500	Chic. & N. W. Pf	67¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mer. U. Ex	38⅜	400	Reading R.	95⅜
100	do	38⅜	200	do ...b30	95⅞
100	do	38⅜	200	do	95⅞
200	do	39	200	Hudson R.	132
500	Quick. Min.	20	100	Mil. & St. Paul ..b30	43
100	Mar. Pref ...s30	14⅜	100	do	42⅜
100	do ...b3	14⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf	62¼
100	do ...b10	14⅜	100	do	62⅜
800	Pacific Mail ...s60	121	200	P., F. W. & Chi	99⅞
100	do	121⅜	100	do ...b10	100
100	do	121⅜	100	O. & Miss. R. ...b3	26¼
100	do ...b10	121⅜	500	M. S. & N. I. R.	82¾
13	West. U. Tel	34⅛	1400	do	82⅜
100	do ...s3	34⅛	1100	do	82½
100	do ...b15	34⅜	100	do ...b30	82⅝
100	do ...b3	34⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts	87¼
300	Atlantic Mail	119	800	do	87⅜
200	N. Y. Cen. ...b30	118	5200	do	87⅛
500	do	117⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	103
200	do ...b3	117⅞	1200	Chic., R. I. & Pac	99
200	do ...b10	117⅞	100	do ...b10	99
500	Erie R.	74	100	do	98⅞
100	do ...b10	74⅛	300	do	98⅞
6500	do	74⅛	100	do ...s10	98⅞
800	do ...c	74⅛	300	Chic. & N. W.	60¼
200	do ...b10	74⅛	100	do	60⅜
300	do ...b3	74⅛	200	C. & N. W. R. Pf	67¼
400	do ...s5	74⅛	100	Adams Express .b3	80
200	do ...b15	74⅛	200	do	79¾
300	do ...b5	74⅛	200	Amer. Ex	76⅛

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

30	Amer. Ex	78	800	Reading R.	96⅛
100	Adams Ex	80⅛	300	do ...b10	96⅛
200	Pacific Mail ...s60	121⅜	300	do ...b30	96¼
500	do	121⅜	300	Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
100	do ...s15	121	100	do ...b10	[illegible]
100	W. U. Tel	34⅛	100	do	43⅜
600	do	34⅜	300	M. & St. P. Pf	62¾
100	do ...b30	34⅜	100	Ohio & Miss	26⅜
850	N. Y. Cen	117⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I. b10	82⅞
600	do	117⅞	400	do	82¾
100	do ...s10	117⅞	300	Clev. & Pitts.	87⅞
3100	Erie R.	74	200	Cl. & T	102⅜
200	do ...b10	74⅛	200	do	102
200	do ...s5	74	200	do	101⅞
200	do ...b3	74⅛	100	Mich. Cen. R.	112½
100	Mar. Pf.	14⅞	500	C., R. I. & P.	98⅜
100	Erie R. Pf. ...ex-d	74⅜	800	do	98⅝
300	Chic. & N. W. P.	67¼	600	C. & N. W. R.	60⅛

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18—P. M.

The Finance Report and Funding Bill of Mr. SHERMAN, submitted to the Senate yesterday, are not received with much favor on the Street to-day. The Domestic Brokers in the Public Funds, and the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, regard the funding scheme as complicated, if not impracticable, and, for the most part, uncalled for. The reasoning of the accompanying report is subject to the graver objection of seeming to hold out a menace to the 5-20 bondholders, by way of inducing an early exchange into the proposed Consolidated Debt—not the menace of the Government or of Congress, but of the popular opinion in the separate States, which may hereafter create a pressure for taxing the Bonds, or, in default of success in this direction, to pay off the principal in Greenbacks. Of course it is plainly seen that Mr. SHERMAN himself is utterly opposed to this last alternative, and it may be that on a first hasty reading his purpose in giving so much prominence to the Pendleton and Butler agitation is misconstrued. There are other points in the Report and Bill so entirely novel, not to say extraordinary, that they will probably require all the time of the coming Holidays to enable the financial public to arrive at anything like a fair conclusion as to their practical bearing. There is no disposition in this market, however, to prejudge the provisions of the Bill. A simpler plan for consolidating the Funded Debt, to the extent of the whole two thousand millions to which total it will soon recede into a uniform 5 ₱ cent Stock, has heretofore been well received, and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that it was not carried through Congress when proposed by Mr. SHERMAN himself two years ago. But since that time funding has gone on rapidly in the original 5-20 form, and now that we are closely approaching the end, and the proposition to consolidate is made to embrace the extraneous questions of State taxation, Currency contraction or expansion, and of the reimbursement of the principal of the original Bonds *fifteen or eighteen years before they fall due*, we doubt whether public opinion any more than Congress, is so well prepared for it, as in the Spring of 1866.

The sales of Gold to-day were at 133⅞@133¾@134@134⅛ ₱ cent. The Cash Gold was rather easier than yesterday, and a small interest was paid to carry over balances. The Export by the day's steamers amounts to $390,000. A further sum will probably go by the German steamer to-morrow. The Foreign Exchanges keep up to full Specie shipping rates, 110@110⅛ for 60 days, 110½@¾ short sight on London, but the demand is not large enough to impart decided activity to the export of Gold Coin. The market is bare of California Bullion, but another steamer is due with over a million of dollars. The Money market is made to work easy at Bank as well as on the Street by the Treasury exchanges of the week of 3 ₱ cent. Legal-tender Certificates for the Compound Interest Notes. The former all go into Bank, while a good many of the latter are brought in by outside holders, such as Savings Institutions, Insurance Companies, &c. The Stock Brokers, whose business is on the increase in the Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks, as well as in the Public Funds, borrow at 6 ₱ cent., on call.

On the Stock Exchange there was an active business in nearly all departments, and at advancing prices. The Public Funds were stronger on all the 5-20s than yesterday, although the scarcity of the 1862s was less marked, and after selling as high as 108⅞ late last evening, they returned to 108⅜@½ at the close to-day. The May and November 1865s advanced to 105⅜, and the January and July to 108@108⅛ ₱ cent. The Railways were generally buoyant and the purchases and sales were distributed through the New-York and Western lines. There was less firmness in some of the Express Stocks, owing to realizations at yesterday's considerable advance. Another advance was made in Canton Company to 48⅜. The buyers of Pacific Mail continue to take the offerings at 121½@122. Missouri State Bonds sold up to 98. The Tennessees quiet at 62½ ₱ cent.

After the late Boards broke up, and at the close of one of the most active days of the Winter season, the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The speculation for the rise in the New-York and Western Roads is fairly in the ascendant, favored by a good Winter traffic and a better understanding between the great lines, and an increasing determination in nearly all quarters to economize operating expenses. The Erie movement leads the market, though no stronger in the advance of prices than New-York Central, Rock Island, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Michigan Southern, &c. There is a recovery of 1 ₱ cent. in Reading. The Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula, after their consolidation and large scrip dividends in October, declare 3½ ₱ cent. in Cash for the first of January:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	100⅜	100¾	Missouris	97⅞	98
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108⅜	108⅜	Northwest	60	60⅜
U. S. Con. 5-20s	107⅞	108⅛	N. West Pref	67⅛	67¼
N. Y. Central	117⅛	117⅞	Rock Island	98¼	98⅜
Erie	73⅜	74	Fort Wayne	99⅜	99⅜
Hudson	132	132⅛	W. U. Telegraph	34½	34½
Reading	95⅜	96⅛	St. Paul Pref	62⅜	62⅜
Mich. Southern	82⅜	82⅜	Pacific Mail	122	121⅜
Pittsburgh	86⅜	87⅜	American Gold	133⅞	134
Tenn 6s. new	62⅜	62½	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	107⅝	5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	103⅛
500 & 1,000, 1881	111½	5-20 coup., 1865, n. is	107⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	104	5-20 reg., 1867	103⅛
5-20 coup., small, 1862	107	5-20 cou. 1867	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	108⅜	10-40s, reg.	100⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	105	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	100⅝
5-20 reg., 1865	104	7 3-10 2d series	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	105⅜	7 3-10 3d series	104⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	100⅜	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101⅛
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan	104⅜	Illinois 6s cou. 1879	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1872	99⅜	Illinois War Loan	101⅛
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1873	99	Michigan 6 ₱ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	99	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., ex-c.	65⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1875	99	Tennessee new bds	62⅜
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan 1877	99	Tennessee 5s	57
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan 1878	99	Virginia 6s, ex coup	46⅜
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. B'y loan 1874	91¼	Virginia 6s, n. b.	40
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	102	Georgia 7s. new bonds	83⅜
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	102	North Carolina 6s. ex c.	52⅜
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101	Missouri 6s	97⅞
Illinois reg., 1860	101	Missouri H. & St. Jo. is	86
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860	101⅛	Missouri Pacific R. is	97⅜
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862	101⅛	California 7s	125
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865	101⅛	Connecticut 6s	100
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870	101⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	American Exchange	112½
Manhattan	138	Bank of the Repub	110
Mechanics'	120	Bank of N. America	107
Union	114	Hanover	110
City	200	Nassau	103
Phenix	104	Shoe and Leather	110
Tradesmen's	133	Continental	106
Fulton	156	St. Nicholas	105
Greenwich	171	Marine	140
Seventh Ward	110	Commonwealth	107
State of New-York	105	Park	143
Commerce	117½	Central National	104
Mechanics B'k Ass.	110	Fourth National	106¼
Ocean	102¼		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	91¾	Con. 7 ₱ cent. 1st M.	86½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102	Lack. & West'n. bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	116	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	116	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	89
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	102⅜	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd.	89
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	97	Tol. & W. 2d M.	76
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	90	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	65
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	88	Tol., W. & West'n S. F.	90
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	80
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93	69
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	101	Gal. & Chi. extended	100¼
Harlem Con. Mge & S. F.	88	Chi. & R. I. con. iss.	94½
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c., 1869-'72	107	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 1st M.	105
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	109	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	88½
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	91	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	97
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	95½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con.	89
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
Oh. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1870	118	Chi. & Alton S. F. Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	82	Peninsula R. R. bonds	76
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in	75½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	87
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Marietta & Cin., 1st M.	84
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	86¾	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86½
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	81	Jol. & Chi. 1st M	104
Con. 7 ₱ cent. Exten. B.	84⅛	Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M.	65

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the second week in December:

1867	$222,376
1866	159,564
Increase	$62,812

The Michigan Southern Road earned the second week in December:

1867	$87,327
1866	71.011
Increase	$16,316

The following items comprise the Sinking and other Surplus funds of the New-York Central Company to 30th September, 1867:

Surplus income		$4,727,836
Add increased par value of State Line Stock:		
Present value	$1,572,670	
Original cost	542,300	—$1,030,370
In Sinking Funds:		
In 6 ₱ cent. Debt Certificates	$2,736,445	
In 7 ₱ cents. of 1856-76	386,000	
In 6 ₱ cents. of 1853-83	223,000	
In 6 ₱ cents. of 1853-83	80 000	
In 6 ₱ cents. of 1864-87	100,000	—$3,525,445
Total belonging to stockholders		$9,223,651

The following were the comparative earnings and their appropriation of the year:

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF NEW-YORK CENTRAL.

Earnings.	1866-7. Sept. 30.	1865-6. Sept. 30.
October	$1,530,518	$1,526,840
November	1,211,108	1,480,356
December	935,857	1,117,858
January	901,571	1,086,360
February	845,853	895,887
March	1,075,773	1,185,745
April	1,227,286	1,190,492
May	1,093,731	1,170,415
June	934,535	1,084,533
July	1,101,693	1,135,461
August	1,388,915	1,285,911
September	1,732,673	1,480.929
Total	$13,979,514	$14,596,785
Expenses, interest of operating freight	6,870,202	6,870,129
Operating passengers	3,783,490	4,143,312
Total	$10,653,692	$11,013 441
Interest	943 881	1,049,996
Sinking fund	111,182	112,102
Leases	115,667	60,000
U. S. taxes	100,354	322,238
Total	$11,924,776	$12,557,777
Dividends and tax	1,734,831	1,544,330
To surplus income	319,907	494,678
Total appropriated	$13,979,514	$14,596,785

The operating expenses of 1865-66 were 75.45 ₱ cent. of the gross traffic, and for 1866-7 they were 76.20 ₱ cent. Reducing these figures to the economic or legitimate *pro rata* at which the road should have been run, and can, and we hope will be run, hereafter, say 60 ₱ cent., the difference to the stockholders would have been:

On the traffic of 1865-66	$1,255,370
On the traffic of 1866-67	1,265,984

Equal to nearly *five ₱ cent. per annum* on the average capital of the two years, exclusive of the Athens Branch recently capitalized.

Messrs. FISK & HATCH, Bankers for the Central Pacific Company, are prepared to pay the interest on the 6 ₱ cent. Gold-bearing Mortgage Bonds of the Road, due Jan. 1.

Mr. RICHARD H. FISK, late of RODMAN, FISK & Co., has established himself as a Broker in Government and other Stocks, at No. 3 Broad-street.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $5,270,140 38; total payments, $4,275,715 65; total balance, $104,150,790 10; the receipts include for Customs, $187,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $20,000.

Coal of an excellent quality, it is stated, has recently been discovered at Bloomington, Ill. The first ton passed through the shaft from a depth of 330 feet on the 15th of November, 1867, and sold at auction for the benefit of the poor. Nineteen hundred and forty dollars was realized therefrom.

The Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks and others has declared its semi-annual dividend, as also an *extra dividend*, payable to those whose money has remained undisturbed for one, two and three years. These dividends are payable on Jan. 20 next.

The Detroit *Post* says of the scarcity of Barley:

"There is a strong probability that the lovers of malt liquors will be compelled to pay higher prices for their favorite beverage before another harvest. The crop of barley has turned out rather light, but if the stocks naturally tributary to Detroit, including part of Ontario, had been kept at home, there might have been enough for domestic consumption. But large amounts were shipped off early in the Fall to make up the deficiency in New-York and some of the Western markets. By the first of October the price, under the shipping demand, had been run up to $2 50 per 100 pounds, a figure above the views of our maltsters and brewers, who, having no faith in the permanency of such high prices, generally neglected to secure their stocks. Now that they are compelled to secure them, they are acquiring some rather unpleasant knowledge as to the inadequacy of the supply in comparison with the demand. The current price at present is $3 10@$3 25 per 100 pounds, with a strong probability that still higher prices will be touched. Indeed, those whose experience entitles their opinions to some weight, believe that by next Spring it will be almost impossible to obtain barley either 'for love or money,' probably referring to the love of the juice."

A Detroit paper says of the finances of Michigan:

"The forthcoming report of the State Treasurer will show the following figures:

Cash balance, Nov. 30. 1866	$579,007 32
Receipts of the fiscal year	1,677,390 32
Total	$2,276,397 64
Total payments of the year	1,694,284 68
Cash balance, Nov. 30, 1867	$57,211 96

Additional cash receipts will be small before the 1st of February, 1868. The demands against the Treasury up to that date will reach $400,000, which will be for the payment of interest and principal on the State debt, appropriations and expenses of government. The amount of the State debt which matures on the 1st of next January is $250,000. Of this, the payment of $58,000 has already been met by the State Treasurer, thereby saving to the State a surplus of interest to the amount of $2,651 31. Bonds to the amount of $19,000 must also be paid from the sinking fund, making a total of State debt of $211,000 to be paid in January.

The amount of interest received by the State Treasurer from funds deposited with National Banks of the State for the past year was $22,760 75. These banks have paid four per cent. interest on the daily cash balances due the State. The bonded debt of the State has been diminished the past year in the sum of $78,678 55, leaving the total bonded debt $3,901,242 70.

All the National Banks of the State but five have made the first semi-annual April payment of taxes, and are daily making the second payment, which fell due Oct. 1.

The interest bearing debt of the State, after the 1st of January, will be $3,610,500, and the non-interest bearing debt at the present time is $79,742 70. The cash balance of the present fiscal year is in excess of that of 1866 by $3,106 64.

As no more of the State debt matures until 1873, there will be a large annual surplus from the trust fund to be applied to its diminution by paying up the bonds. The receipts in February from Railroads and Insurance Companies, with the tax to come in during March, April, May and June, will probably make the balance of Nov. 30, 1868, larger than that of the present year. It is worthy of note that the State deposits now draw four per cent., the matter being discretionary with the State Treasurer. The amount received from this source is larger than any year since 1855.

There is no doubt that from this time forward there will be a steady annual reduction of the State debt."

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 18.

38th-st., n. s. 331 e. 6th-av., 21x98.9	$34,100
N. e. corner 3d-av. 95th-st., 100.8x248.6	21,000
40th-st., n. s. 175 w. 8th-av., 25x98.9	2,000
147th-st., n. s., 400 e. 11th-av., 50x199.10	5,600
Elm-st., s. s., 41 n. e., 37x44	20,000
125th-st., s. s., 340 e. 4th-av., 25x100.11	nominal
122d-st., n. s., 540 e. 4th-av., 25x100.11	nominal
5th-av., e. s., 25 s. 84th-st., 3 lots, 76.6x100	36,750
N. e. corner Madison-av. 42d-st., 7 lots, 100.5x164.7	50,000
33d st., n. s., 70 w. 3d-av., 20x98	nominal
33d-st., n. s., 135 w. 3d-av., quit claim 42x98	nominal
Av. A., e. s., 100 n. 74th-st., 76x90	[illegible]
109th-st., n. s., 95 w. 3d-av., 2 lots, 50x100.11	3,400
130th-st., s. s., 140 e. 4th-av., 25x99.11	1,000
147th-st., s. s., 100 7th-av., 2 lots, 25x200	1,775
40th-st., n. s., 130 e. 5th-av., 30x94	16,000
19th-st., n. s. 116 e. 1st-av., 92x20	7,750
19th-st., n. s. 96 e. 1st-av., 2x92	7,750
128th-st., s. s., 413 e. 3d-av., 18.8x99.11	6,400
S. w. cor. 3d-av. and 123d-st., 25x100	3,000
43d-st., n. s., 100 e. Madison-av., 2 lots, 40x100.5	9,000
No. 136 Laurens-st., 25x100	20,000
116th-st., s. s., 4 lots, 25x100	250
N. e. cor. 95th-st. and 3d-av., quit claim, 100x225	nom'l

LEASES.

No. 392 Broadway, lofts, 2 years	[illegible]
No. 392 Broadway, 1st floor and basement, 2 years	7,000
Nos. 115 and 117 Franklin-st., 1st floor and basement 3 years	[illegible]
119th-st., s. s., 5 years	275
18th-st., s. s., 255 s. e. Avenue A, 22x125, 21 years	1,375
43d-st., s. s. 100 e. Madison-av., 100.5x[illegible]	[illegible]

BROOKLYN, DEC. 18.

Myrtle-av., s. s., 46 w. Jay-st., 22.6x80	$9,000
Greenwood Cem., 2 lots, Nos. 5,739 and 40	475
S. cor. Gates and Patchen avs., 50x100	2,000
Fifth-av., n. s., 50 n. e. 27th-st., 4 lots, 100x100	1,100
Henry-pl., n. s., cor. Poplar-st., 3 lots, 25.6x100	[illegible]
Poplar-st., w. s., 4 lots, 25x100	1,313
Northwest c. Hickory-st. and Yates-av., 5 lots, 7.x100	1.75
Southwest c. Penn-st. and Lee-av., 24 lots, 200x224	15,000
Lorimer-st., e. s., 60 n. Powers-st., 2 lots, 40x77	7,000
Southeast c. DeBevoise and Morrell sts., 48x100	6,000
Third-st., n. s., 88 w. 7th-av., 2 lots, 44x90	[illegible]
Third-st., n. s., 175 7th-av., 2 lots, 44.1x90	45,000
Hudson-av., w. s., 100 s. Water-st., (quit claim,) 25x94.7	50
Classon-av., w. s., 147 s. Myrtle-av., 4 lots, 50x219.2	3,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 110 w. Oxford-st., 34x100	[illegible]
N. w. cor. Washington and Willoughby avs, 86.10x200	17,500
E. cor. Third and North Seventh sts., 25x100	1,000
Hopkins-st., n. s., 450 e. Marcy-av. (quit claim,) 25x100	500
Hopkins-st., n. s., 425 e. Marcy-av. (quit claim,) 25x100	500
Stagg-st., s. s., 150 w. Smith-st., 25x100	2,450
Knickerbocker-av., w. s., 100 n. Van Voorhis-st., 25x100	150
Sigel-av., w. s., 225 n. Division-av., 25x100	1,065
Sigel-av., e. s., 125 n. Division-av., 25x100	[illegible]
Paca-av., w. s., 100 s. Broadway, 2 lots, 50x100	[illegible]
S. w. cor. Hale and Division avs., 4 lots, 100x100	2,100

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	13	Barley, bushels	1,000
Flour, bbls	8,295	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	....	Pork, bbls	1,250
Cornmeal, bags	4,493	Cut Meats, pkgs	668
Wheat, bushels	3,721	Lard, pkgs	55
Corn, bushels	13,055	Beef, tcs. and bbls	343
Rye, bushels	1,915	Whisky, bbls	63
Oats, bushels	2,265	Petroleum, bbls	....

ASHES—Have been dull to-day, at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10 37@$10 50 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand at about steady prices, including Java at 25½c.@26½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17c.; Rio, 12c.@17c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 15c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been comparatively quiet; the fluctuations in gold and weakness in exchange have had the effect of impeding export purchases. At the close the market was dull and prices were leaning in favor of buyers. The aggregate sales of the day were 2,484 bales, including 1,640 bales to shippers, 844 bales to spinners, and none to speculators.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	14 @—	14 @—	14 @—
Good Ordinary	14½@—	14¾@—	15 @—
Low Middling	15⅜@—	15½@—	15 @—
Middling	15¾@—	16 @—	16 @—
Good Middling	17½@—	17¾@—	18 @—

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	9,3[illegible]
Receipts last week	21,248
Receipts preceding week	25,383
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	191,545
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	645,518
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1	107 615
Exports since Jan. 1	419 372
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,594
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	581,099
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,369
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,049
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	591,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,[illegible]
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	278,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	260,000

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand to-day at depressed and declining prices generally, Spring Wheat extras having been most firmly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 6,250 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 30; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 65@$10 20; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 25@$11; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 75@$10 75 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 30
Extra State	9 65@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@13 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 75@10 75
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 75@13 25
Extra Genesee	11 00@13 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 00@16 50

Southern Flour has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 470 bbls., at $9 90@$15 25 for common to very superior extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request at $7 50@$9 40 for inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal is in more request at $6 10 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 15 for Western, and $6 30@$6 40 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 850 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 800 bbls. and sacks at $12 25@$13 75 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate request at $4 50@$5 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in very moderate demand to-day, at rather easier prices for Spring, but at decidedly firmer rates for choice lots of Winter, which are wanted by millers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 19,000 bushels including very choice White Michigan at $3 35; No. 1 Spring, at Cohoes, on the Erie Canal, at $2 25; No. 2 Spring at $2 33; and White California at $3 10 ₱ bushel. Corn has been depressed and quoted down 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel. Sales have been reported of only 48,000 bushels at $1 39@$1 42 for old Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 39@$1 41 for new Mixed; $1 37@$1 41 for new white and yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye has been dull and nominal. Barley has been in light supply and fair demand at much firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 29,000 bushels at $2 10@$2 12 for Canada West; $1 77½ for a small lot of State, round lots having been held higher; and $1 75 for Western, ₱ bushel. Barley Malt has been quiet and unsettled in price; sales, 3,100 bushels very poor to fair at from $1 25@$1 65 ₱ bushel. Oats have been less active and rather heavy. Sales have been reported of 38,500 bushels Western at 84c., in store, and 87c.@87½c., afloat, ₱ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in active request at $1 05@$1 15 for shipping, and $1 30@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw at 65c.@80c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull to-day, including American at 20c.@65c. for new; older growth, 10c.@50c., and Foreign at 45c.@65c., ₱ lb.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet at $3 ₱ thousand.

LIME—Has been steady but inactive.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive and heavy, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 30c.@48c.; English Islands at 51c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@90c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 50c.@52½c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 12½@$4 25; Resin at $2 62½@$6 75 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch, $3 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and depressed, including Crude Whale at 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale at 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 30@$2 32½; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@75c.; Linseed Oil at $1@1 05 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in limited demand at 16c.@16½c. for Crude; 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude, in bulk; 24c.@27c. as extremes for Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in slack request to-day at a further reduction in prices. Sales have been reported of 1,750 bbls., in lots, at $20 65@$20 70, closing at $20 65, cash; $19 75@$20 for Prime Mess, and $18@$18 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Sales were also reported of 250 bbls. for forward delivery, New Mess, January, seller's option, at $22 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have been in more demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb.; sales 440 pkgs. Bacon has been quiet and nominal. Lard is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 470 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c., chiefly Prime City at 12⅞c., and small lots of very choice at 13½c.@13¾c., ₱ lb.; also 250 tcs., deliverable between February 15 and March 15, at 13⅜c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs continue plenty and heavy at 9⅞c.@9⅝c. for City, and 9c.@9½c., closing at 9c.@9½c. for country, ₱ lb. Beef has been more active at $12@$18 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 840 bbls. Tierce Beef continues very quiet, including Prime Mess at $32@$35, and India Mess at $35@$38 50, ₱ tierce. Sales 104 tierces. Beef Hams are in more demand at from $30@$32 for poor to choice; sales 264 bbls. Butter continues in moderate request at 38c.@48c. for poor to choice State, and 25c.@42c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese continues quiet at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day at drooping prices. Sales since our last 430 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11c.@13c., and 475 boxes Havana, part at 11½c.@13⅝c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at 14c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 262,000 lbs. Tallow at 10⅝c.@11½c., chiefly at 10⅞c.@11c.; 53,000 lbs. Stearine at 11½c.@12½c.; 34,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been very dull and quoted heavy, at 30c., in bond, ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been fairly active and quoted firm in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 750 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by sail, and ⅜d.@⅝d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 6½d. ₱ bushel; 60 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s., 500 tcs. Lard, by steamer, on private terms, ₱ ton., and 400 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lbs. For London—300 bags Coffee at 30s.; 100 tons Oil Cake at 26s. 3d. ₱ ton, and 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Glasgow—100 tcs. Beef, by steamer, at 6[illegible] ₱ [illegible].

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE RIVALS. Characters by Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mr. E. L. Davenport, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. George Holland, Mr. B. T. Ringgold; Miss Mary Gannon, Mrs. Vernon, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Annie Ward.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS—"Nicholas Nickleby" and "Boots at the Holly Tree Inn."

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Leading character by G. L. Fox.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
DORA. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS. Leading characters by Mr. Leffingwell and Mrs. C. H. Watkins.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
BAST'S CARICATURAMA.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
Corner of Madison-av. and 42d-st.
FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

UNION HALL.
No. 956 Broadway.
FAIR OF THE LADIES' INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF ST. BARNABAS CHAPEL.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

The resolution calling upon the President for information relative to the joint occupation of San Juan to the United States and Great Britain gave rise to considerable debate in the Senate yesterday, after which the resolution was adopted. The bill to exempt cotton from taxation was taken up, the question being on the proposition to postpone the subject until February, Mr. DOOLITTLE having the floor. The subject was discussed at length, Senators generally participating. The debate was interrupted by the reception of a message from the President, recommending that Congress recognize in proper manner the eminent services of Gen. HANCOCK, as Commander of the Fifth Military District. A motion to refer the document to the Military Committee was made, which called forth some remarks, and the Senate adjourned without having disposed of either the message or the Cotton Tax bill.

In the House a resolution, reciting that American vessels had recently been driven off the coast of Russian America by Russian war vessels, and directing the Secretary of State to furnish information regarding such transactions, was adopted. A discussion, which exhausted the morning hour, arose upon a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion from the army or navy, under the act of Congress of July, 1866, shall be furnished with certificates of honorable discharge. The bill will be disposed of hereafter. In Committee of the Whole, Mr. SPALDING addressed the Committee, claiming that, under certain circumstances, the House had a right to interpose in regard to treaty-making. Mr. ASHLEY desired to have the vote reconsidered, by which a reconstruction bill introduced by him had been referred to the Reconstruction Committee. Mr. STEVENS, from that committee, offered as a substitute a bill modifying the Reconstruction acts so that a simple majority for or against the Constitutions of the Southern States shall affirm or reject them. Considerable debate followed, which was closed by Mr. STEVENS moving the previous question, which was seconded by the House, and the substitute was passed. The House then adjourned.

Dispatches from the Pacific coast represent that terrific storms have prevailed in Oregon and Washington Territory. The town of Monticello is represented as having been destroyed by a flood in the Cowlitz River.

EUROPE.

An attempt was yesterday made to blow up Millbank Jail, in London, in which a number of Fenians are confined. The powder was placed and the fuse ignited, but the powder failing to explode the attempt was discovered.

Fenian arms and ammunition have been discovered and seized at various points in England.

The examination of the Fenian sympathizers who took part in the funeral demonstration in Dublin a short time since, was concluded yesterday. The accused were held for trial for misdemeanor, and on furnishing bail were released.

In the course of a speech in the Italian Parliament, yesterday, Prime Minister MENABREA said that sooner or later Rome would be possessed by the Italian Government, and that this would be accomplished by moral force. Baron RATAZZI replied, saying that the popular vote in the principal cities of Italy showed that the nation did not approve of such a policy.

GENERAL.

Another shocking railroad calamity occurred yesterday. An express train from Cleveland to Buffalo, on the Lake Shore Road, ran off the track near East Angola, and one passenger-car was thrown twenty feet down an embankment, where it immediately took fire. Of the fifty passengers who were within it, but two escaped alive, the remainder being burned to a crisp. Between thirty and forty others who were on the train were more or less injured. Among the dead and wounded are many ladies and children. A few of the least hurt reached Buffalo, and immediately a number of surgeons with necessary supplies were sent to the scene. A partial list of the sufferers will be found among our telegrams.

The New-Hampshire Republican State Convention assembled at Concord yesterday, and after organizing renominated Gov. HARRIMAN for Governor of the State. The nominee made a speech to the Convention accepting the nomination. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring Gen. GRANT to be the choice of the loyal people of New-Hampshire for next President. Another protests against the purchase at present at any price, or for any purpose whatever, of any more territory.

Mail intelligence from St. Thomas is to the 30th of November. There had been several shocks of earthquakes since the 20th ult., and the inhabitants were living in a frightful state of suspense. The greater number of the houses had been overthrown or rendered unsafe as habitations. The people had been living upon the hill-tops under tents, but were, on the 30th ult., returning to town and locating themselves in the out-buildings and kitchens which were left standing. Business was still suspended. The town was being cleared of the *débris* which blocked up the thoroughfares, and mercantile houses were actively engaged in repairing the injuries.

A national convention of manufacturers assembled at Cleveland, Ohio, yesterday. Delegates were present from thirteen States, and nearly every large manufacturing interest of the country was represented. A resolution was adopted declaring that the sole purpose for which the Convention was called was to obtain from Congress the immediate removal of all taxes upon manufactures and productions except luxuries, and to change the mode of assessing and collecting the revenue.

At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a very distinct shock of an earthquake was felt at different places in Vermont, New-York and Canada. Houses rocked, windows rattled and sleepers were aroused. The shock was felt simultaneously in New-York and Canada.

A court of inquiry has commenced an examination into the circumstances of the recent railroad disaster at Northfield, Vt., whereby nearly a hundred workmen on the Vermont Central Railroad were backed off a bridge and fifteen killed and many injured. Engineer ABBOTT testified that he was running only eight miles per hour when he reversed his engine, three lengths of the train from the chasm, and had the breaks been well manned he says that he thinks the train might have been stopped in time. He had not drank intoxicating liquor for six months, and had no particular care or responsibility on his mind on the fatal day. His testimony is in the highest degree unsatisfactory.

The Board of Education met yesterday afternoon. The by-laws relating to the salaries of teachers were amended so as to provide that hereafter $2,250 shall be the lowest rate of annual compensation allowed to male principals. A motion prevailed appropriating $1,300 to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Corrections, for the salaries of the two teachers employed in the school for idiots, on Randall's Island. The Board adjourned until the 30th inst.

A motion was made by the lessees of Niblo's Garden before Judge JONES, in the Superior Court yesterday, to dissolve the injunction obtained against them by the lessee of the Academy of Music, restraining them from permitting Mlle. SOLKE to dance in the Spectacle of the "Black Crook." The decision of the Court was reserved.

CRISPINO CARDENA, a Spanish negro, was arraigned yesterday for trial at the Court of General Sessions upon the charge of killing his wife on the 4th of September last, but as a full panel of jurors could not be obtained the case was adjourned. DENNIS SULLIVAN was convicted of assault with intent to do bodily harm, and remanded for sentence.

By the sudden breaking of a hawser connecting the steamer *Ville de Paris* with her wharf at the foot of Barrow-street in this City, while she was being warfed into her slip late Tuesday night, one sailor was killed and five others were fatally injured.

Another of the victims of tenement-house fire in Second-avenue—CORNELIUS O'MEARA, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Business was generally dull yesterday. Flour, Spring Wheat, Corn, Oats, Pork, Hogs and Cotton favored buyers. Winter Wheat and prime Barley were held much more firmly. The Freight engagements were light, with 413 vessels of all classes in port.

The President and Gen. Hancock.

The message which Mr. JOHNSON yesterday addressed to Congress is another instance of the bad judgment which has marked his course on the reconstruction question. His recent message was in many respects sufficiently extraordinary. It was a gratuitous attack upon the Congressional policy, without novelty in form or substance, and having no other tendency than to revive irritation and provoke barren and angry discussion. Not the most credulous could suppose that the recommendation to repeal the law would excite any other response than derision. And this has been its only tangible effect. By a strict party vote, without debate or delay, the House has affirmed its resolve to abide by the law as it stands.

Now comes a similar but shorter document from the same source with reference to Gen. HANCOCK and his late official order. The order itself is excellent in spirit and sound in principle, but its expediency is to be tested. It may or may not be justified by results, and till these be reached the General's judgment must remain on trial. Mr. JOHNSON, however, in his injudicious haste to strengthen Gen. HANCOCK, has taken the step most likely to impair his usefulness. For the light in which the President places the General is that of an opponent of the law—an enemy of the policy which he is required to administer. To make the matter still worse, the President seizes the opportunity to censure, by an implication, the other District Commanders, and to exalt Gen. HANCOCK above all other officers by comparing his conduct to WASHINGTON'S.

It is not surprising that the reading of this message in the House elicited shouts of laughter. In its conception, in its temper and purposes it is so preëminently funny that the inquiry as to its genuineness was not unreasonable. We shall be glad if merriment be the only answer which it elicits. If considered seriously, it would be condemned as uncalled for if not impertinent; and in either sense its influence would be mischievous. Mr. JOHNSON'S duty, like Gen. HANCOCK'S, is to administer the law as it is, whether he like it or not; and there is nothing that we know of in the Constitution which makes it incumbent on him to fling the charge of unconstitutionality or despotism in the face of Congress as often as a pretext for doing so can be found.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Congress adjourns for the holidays on Friday. Mr. SUMNER'S severe effort to prevent any adjournment for fear the President should seize the opportunity for attempting to ruin the country, failed.

The conduct of Congress thus far has been so much better than had been expected, that the country is enabled to hope for great practical benefits after its sessions are resumed next year. It has taken hold of the pressing questions of the day with an alacrity, and treated them with a discretion, calculated to lead to the belief that the whole of them will be as promptly and satisfactorily settled as some of them have already been. Had it done nothing beside closing the impeachment farce, its work would still have been of incalculable value to the country; for it is impossible to conceive the damage to the public interests that would have resulted from allowing such an affair to drag on through months of the coming year. Beside inflaming the popular passions on the eve of a Presidential election, it would have depressed our credit, deranged still more our already deranged financial condition, damaged still farther our suffering industries, and added in a hundred ways to the evils that afflict our distracted country. We measure the advantages of its course by the evils an opposite one would certainly have caused, and adjudge it praise according to the censure it would have merited had it shown less discretion.

But on the other great interests of the day also—those relating to questions of finance and to questions of retrenchment and economy—it has shown an appreciation of the country's necessities which only needs to be continued to bring about the desired results. We do not find much fault with the hundred members who have introduced a hundred schemes of financial quackery; for we remember that the subject is one that is but little understood even by gentlemen learned enough to get themselves elected to Congress; and we are grateful for the fact that after all these schemes have been presented and referred to appropriate committees, we have still the prospect of obtaining a financial measure sufficiently comprehensive and sound to put the country's credit on a better basis than it has been at any time during the last seven years. The efforts at retrenchment and economy have had a look of genuineness beyond that which ordinarily belongs to Congressional labors in this direction. They have been applied to the army and to nearly all branches of the civil service; and as a majority of them are practicable as well as requisite, we may expect to see a fair proportion of them carried out. Gen. GRANT gave an excellent example of how this sort of thing might be done when, at the opening of the session, he issued an order peremptorily reducing the military establishment to the lowest point allowed by law; and in all the Departments over which his supervision extends in his two-fold capacity of Secretary of War and General of the army, he has applied the pruning-knife with a vigor that Congress would do well to imitate in other Departments.

Let the constituents of all those members of Congress who have acted a good part thus far, take pains to let them know during the holiday recess that their labors have been watched and appreciated, and thus strengthen them to continue in the same course when they resume their sessions in January.

The Great Debate in the Corps Legislatif on Rome.

The freedom of debate in the French Chambers at the present time is far greater than at any previous period of NAPOLEON'S reign. All great matters of policy, foreign and domestic, all questions of State and legislation, are open to the discussion of the representatives of the French people—with one exception. That exception is the Throne itself and its authority, which cannot be called in question, or put in peril, by anybody in the Empire. But within the last year we have had really great debates on points of internal policy and public freedom, on the German dispute, the Mexican expedition, the Papal difficulty and so forth. The system of "interpellation" gives the Government the power of limiting the subject of debate, and fixing the time for it, while the presiding officer possesses authority to bring members up *short* whenever they attempt to transgress the bounds which the Emperor has set to their liberties. Yet withal, great latitude is accorded at present to the Corps Legislatif; and though neither the American Congress nor the British Parliament would suffer the restraints to which it is still liable, its liberties are wide enough to enable all parties to express themselves boldly and plainly.

The great debate of the present session is that which was opened on the 2d inst., by M. JULES FAVRE for the Opposition, and was continued on subsequent days by Messrs. MOUSTIER and ROUHER for the Government, and by M. THIERS for philosophical and narrow-minded Bourbonism. The question was that which agitates all the Governments and peoples of Europe at this time, and in which France has a special and immediate interest—*Rome*. The immensity of the theme called out the best powers of the disputants, and the eminence of the orators gave lustre to the debate. The brilliant and epigrammatic JULES FAVRE, the experienced, learned and philosophical THIERS, and the skillful, bold and very able ROUHER—who had a special advantage in that his words were authority and his sentences policy—prepared themselves for a contest which they knew would attract the attention of Europe, and which bore an important relation to current and future European history. The last mail brought us the three Pro-Papal speeches of ROUHER, MOUSTIER and THIERS, and we give them place in our issue of to-day. The previously-delivered Opposition or Anti-Papal speech by JULES FAVRE had assailed the Emperor's policy with the greatest vigor and audacity, had demanded the evacuation of Rome, the "expropriation" of the Pope, and the unification of Italy—had denied the right of France to interfere as she has done, and had declared it out of her power to continue in her present course in regard to the Papacy. All these points, as will be seen, are fearlessly met by his opponents, and in regard to none of them is there any desire to shirk the contest. M. THIERS, however, takes a way of defending the Pope and assailing Italy as illogical as it is retrogressive. He scouts with contempt the favorite Napoleonic principle of "accepting accomplished facts," and can see no safety but in a return to the old Europe and the old ideas of which he was a representative a quarter of a century ago. He evidently believes in nothing that has taken place since LOUIS PHILLIPPE was King and THIERS was his Minister. Everything has gone wrong ever since then. France ought to have prevented the downfall of the Italian princes, the changes in Germany, the losses of Austria, the successes of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the schemes of BISMARCK; and, carrying out the same principle, France ought now to prevent the attempts of Italy to seize the territories of the Pope. We peruse M. THIERS' speech with the greatest interest, and admire it as a production of an able statesman; but it is not worth while to discuss its positions at this date of the world's history.

M. ROUHER it is who is the authoritative and contemporary defender of NAPOLEON'S Italian policy. This able debater assumes no half way ground, accepts no traditionary arguments, fears no modern ideas; but planting himself on the imperial platform, with the past behind him and the present and future before him, he vindicates the action of France and proclaims the purposes of his august master. He informs Italy and JULES FAVRE, the Catholic world and the Holy Father, that the Emperor will not permit the Italian Government to interfere with the Pope, and will secure him in the possession of Rome as long as his right is called in question. He is utterly uncompromising in regard to the Temporal Power, and, while he is guarded in his language about Italy, he assails the revolutionary "demagogues" with a heat which rises somewhat beyond the dignity of oratorical passion.

It was this speech of M. ROUHER which, as we were informed by Cable, made the assemblage of the Conference on Rome impossible. It showed that the French Government had come to a fixed decision on the very question which the Conference was to discuss. It left no ground for any settlement that could be considered a settlement, and proclaimed a policy to which it could not be expected that either Italy, England, Prussia or Russia would assent.

The interest of the debate ends with M. ROUHER'S speech; for though the subject was open to further discussion, and was probably resumed by members from the Liberal side, the whole ground has been gone over and the practical conclusion reached. The "Roman question," however, remains. *That* cannot be settled while the tiara and crown remain on the same head.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad and at Home.

The memorial presented to the Senate the other day exemplifies the class of cases which impose on the Government the task of settling definitively the rights of naturalized citizens in relation to the Governments under which they were born. In the case brought forward by Mr. WARREN, a person by birth a British subject, but by choice an American citizen, has been arrested in Ireland, and is detained in prison there for language employed at a public meeting in this City. That is to say, for exercising the privilege of free speech in New-York, WARREN is to be arraigned and punished for sedition or treason-felony under the forms of British law.

It is not possible to dispose of this case on the general plea that the accused is a Fenian, and may be tried on a charge of constructive treason. Had WARREN delivered an obnoxious speech in Dublin, or otherwise incurred the vengeance of the officials for acts done after his arrival there, he would have had no alternative but to share as best he could the fate which seems to be in store for JOHN MARTIN. American citizenship affords no protection against proceedings based upon violations of British law on British soil. If citizens of this country leave it on a crusade against the laws and institutions of another country, they must be left to the fate which they voluntarily challenge. But the case of WARREN is the type of a large number of cases in which arrests have been made and harsh punishments inflicted by the British authorities, on account of proceedings in the United States. Arrests on vague and often groundless suspicion are bad enough, though of these there have been many since England became fearful of Fenians. But arrests for words or actions of American citizens, on American ground, predicated on the old dogma that the parties in question are still responsible as British subjects, constitute a too flagrant outrage to be perpetrated with impunity. Our Government cannot, if it would, submit to a pretension incompatible with its honor, and at war with the rights and interests of our people.

The London *Times* counsels discreetly when it recommends the British authorities to accede to the views expressed by President JOHNSON on this subject. Persistence in the theory that the place of birth determines a man's allegiance to the end of his days, will sooner or later lead to trouble. It must be thrown overboard, together with other pretensions of a kindred character to which the monarchies of Europe adhere. On points of mere abstract principle there is room for argument, and on points of practice, as in the *Alabama* matter, negotiation, and perhaps arbitration may be a necessity. On this question of American citizenship, however, the country will tolerate no assertion of authority by a foreign Power which in any manner conflicts with the privileges of naturalized citizens. It is the duty of Congress to urge the question to a final issue by providing explicitly for the assertion of a purpose which commands the undivided support of the American people. As between the claims of Monarchies and the rights of the Republic, there is no room for partisanship.

The Whisky Convention—The Question in a New Aspect.

Dispatches from Washington of a recent date inform us that the National Convention of whisky men which assembled there simultaneously with the opening of the present session of Congress has adjourned till the 11th of January. The Convention, after raising a somewhat pathetic yet indignant protest against the present law, so odious to the whisky interest, passed some resolves of a highly virtuous character, appointed a committee to lay the subject before Congress, and now waits over a few weeks to watch the effect, and prepare for the real battle which is before the organization.

We are told that the Convention represented one hundred millions of dollars; and in point of talent, weight of character, as well as length of purse, was well entitled to speak with authority in behalf of an interest which has, of late, assumed the dimensions and prominence, if not the dignity of an institution.

One of the resolutions passed by the Convention proposes the abolition of the system of transporting whisky in bond. This, undoubtedly, is one of the main reforms demanded in the present law. But, while indorsing the proposition in all its amplitude, we cannot refrain from expressing the feeling of pleasant surprise it gave us to learn that the measure was not opposed and defeated by the "Western interest," so called. The Western distillers have been doing an immense business under this system for many months, and, if report speaks truly, have not only been making money at it, but absolutely crippling and impoverishing their brother distillers in the East. This has been one of the serious sectional issues in the trade—one which Eastern whisky men a year ago offered $100,000 in gold to break up; but which neither official Boards nor whisky combinations in this or other Eastern cities have been able to limit or cut off. It is, therefore, a matter of gratification to find the Western men join their oppressed brethren here in recommending the repeal of the system. Indeed, we might go further, and set it down as one of the most hopeful and healthy signs of the public reform which so enchantingly opens upon our vision.

The Convention was unanimous, we are told, upon the subject of reducing the tax on distilled spirits. Two dollars a gallon, the Convention reasoned, is such an enormous sum that it serves only as a premium on dishonesty. It imposes such a burden upon men's consciences, that poor "human nature," being what it is (and how can it help being what it is?) must invariably break down under the load. Thus Government falls under the scriptural condemnation pronounced upon those who load others beyond their strength, and who lead men into temptation.

We have heard this kind of logic, outside of conventions, before now; it has, indeed, been one of the staple arguments among men who were confessedly too weak to bear even the lightest pressure upon their tender moral sensibilities; but we are pretty well tired of hearing it. We still want to believe, nay we affirm our belief in the existence of some native moral strength in the American character, which even the tremendous lever of two dollars per gallon tax on whisky in the hands of unscrupulous whisky men cannot break down. We say further that there is sufficient power and directness in the Government, if it will only in any measure of good earnestness put its energies forth, to enforce obedience to its laws. That the Government has not put forth these energies, (and the assembling of so many of these delegates in convention is exemplification enough of that point,) is no sign that it cannot or will not. We plant ourselves squarely on the ground that the Government can collect any tax from which the moral sentiment of the country does not revolt; and the argument used by men who say that a tax should be abolished or reduced because the Government has not succeeded in collecting it, and because officials in this or that station have fallen under temptation, is one which reflects not only upon the dignity of the Government, but is a serious imputation upon our national character. Instead of being an argument, it is an insult, and should not pass without its due measure of censure.

The article of whisky can pay a duty of two dollars a gallon better, more reasonably and equitably than an income of $1,500 can pay a tax of five per cent. on the excess over $1,000. And more, if the Executive branch of the Government will lay aside the spirit of compromise and tender consideration it has unhappily evinced for the "whisky interest" in all its various phases of dishonor; if those who control the administration of our revenue system will only enforce the law as it stands to-day with the zeal, energy and directness which we have seen exhibited by one of its officers in our own City, every dollar of tax can be collected from whisky, be that tax two dollars or what it may. In these days of financial and business distress, when almost every branch of productive industry languishes, when our streets are thronged with multitudes of unemployed men and women, when taxes on income and on all our useful manufactures and avocations are felt to be onerous, if not oppressive, this demand for the reduction of the tax on whisky borders a little on the regions of impudence, and we are not going to believe that Congress intends seriously to entertain such an absurd proposition with a full view of the state of the country before it. If there is to be any reduction let the burden be first lifted from interests and enterprises which, under our beneficent form of government, have always felt the fostering hand of our legislators; let the inquisitorial income tax be abolished; let the fabrics which clothe the poor man's child be relieved from the presence of taxation. But let whisky pay the nation an appropriate revenue, and let the Government see that the distiller pays it.

While the Convention was unanimous, as we have stated, in its views as to the necessity and reasons for reducing the tax on whisky, there was a diversity of opinion as to the extent of the reduction. The Western men favored a tax of *fifty* cents a gallon, while Eastern men, it is reported, thought *twenty* cents a gallon enough. It is not our purpose to enter into any discussion upon either of these propositions; but an amusing, if not a startling inference, might be drawn from them, in connection with the reasons by which the whisky men seek to enforce them. The chief argument for reducing the tax is that the high rate of taxation furnishes dishonest men with a powerful engine to corrupt the officers of the Government. The fearless and independent representatives from the boundless Western prairies bring their large and catholic views with them, and think that "poor human nature" can stand a pressure of fifty cents tax per proof gallon. We regret that our Eastern men take a lower view of the ability of our "common humanity" to stand under a weight. They have not half the faith that their Western brothers have. May it be that they have had harder experiences? We don't assert this, for we know nothing of it; we merely venture to ask the question deferentially, if suggestively.

But, seriously, we have to confess a lack of confidence in the wisdom and expediency of the measures and means proposed by this Convention to rescue the Government out of what many are unwise enough to regard as an extremity. As we stated in the beginning, we shall enter upon no inquiry into motives; but a line from one of those old heathen poets who wrote before whisky was an article of either taxation or corruption, impertinently forces itself upon our pen and we must write it: "*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes.*"

We have fresh in our memory that other Distillers and Rectifiers Association which commenced its career of reform during the balmy Summer days, under such distinguished leadership and with such brave professions of patriotism and honor; how *it*, at least, whatever others might do, would insure the Government two dollars from every gallon of spirits distilled in the Metropolitan District. We remember, too—alas for the virtue that lies in professions!—how *one* or two blows from a fearless hand knocked that beautiful theoretic edifice to pieces. And we cannot pin our faith upon the sleeve of the organization which now proposes to help the Government enforce its laws. Not, at least, till said Convention complies with two conditions precedent, and brings forth fruits which tax-payers, other than those liable to pay tax on whisky, may pronounce meet for repentance. One of these conditions is that those sixty or one hundred delegates go before the Committee of Ways and Means and make a clean breast of it in reference to all they know of the *modus operandi* whereby the revenue has been defrauded; that they spare no officer who has perverted his power or abused his trust; that they will aid the Government in discovering who are the real and potential foes to its prosperity, not for the purpose of punishing such, but for enabling Government to rescue power from demagogues and unreliable hands. The other condition is that those same delegates go back among their constituents, out into the highways and byways of the whisky business, and gather up all, or as much as possible, of the money of which the Government and the nation has been robbed in all these weary months of shameless fraud and wanton corruption; that, carrying it to the national capital as a rightful votive offering, they deposit it in the conscience fund of the Treasury, and thereby in some measure wipe out the stigma which has attached to the manufacture of whisky. This would be the crucial test of sincerity; this would arouse the nation to the significance and earnestness of their declarations; and such an exhibition of justice and magnanimity would overcome that spirit of skepticism wherein we are constrained to write the present article.

MINOR TOPICS.

The earthquakes of which we have lately been hearing so much in the West Indies, are now approaching our own doors. The telegraph reports earthquake shocks yesterday morning in Canada, in Vermont, and at Syracuse and Auburn, in our own State. We hear of rattling windows, rocking houses and wide-spread terror. There is evidently something unusual going on in the bowels of the earth, and what may be the upshot of it all remains to be seen.

The editor of the *Commercial Advertiser* expresses himself as utterly opposed to the "admission of millions of green negroes to the ballot-box." We eagerly join in this crusade against the *green negroes*. We have enough varieties of negro already. From the Griffe to the Octoroon, from the Congo to the Guinea, from the "tobacco nigger" to the "rice nigger," from AARON BRADLEY to the "What Is It," we have quite as many as we can well endure. And when to all these is added the "green negro," the whole crowd becomes intolerable. When, moreover, this extraordinary creature wants to get "admitted to the ballot-box," we feel that it is high time for decent white folks to get out of it. We wish that Gen. GRANT would give us his opinion on green negroes before we go any further.

We think well of the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint naval officers on the retired list, not below the rank of Commander, to consular positions under the Government, with short pay. As a measure of retrenchment, it is commendable, and as a measure of honor to those upon whom it bears, it is no less so, while we have no doubt it will be well received by the naval officers themselves. We think the principle of the bill might be extended and given other applications.

If anything could be more aggravating than the late inundations of the various West Indies, it is surely the great conflagrations, like that on Guadaloupe, which have come *after* the waves subsided. Two tornadoes in the same harbor, a whole series of earthquakes on the same island, and even symptoms of volcanic eruption, followed closely by an actual ascent of the sea upon the dry land—would seem enough to kill out the local enthusiasm and pride of birthplace in the most patriotic West Indian. But when fires in addition consume whatever is left, he must surely believe the era of the Apocalypse is come. Had the fire come with the superfluous water, or the sea invaded the blazing islands, it would have been a better arrangement.

A distinguished officer of Gen. GRANT'S Staff has just brought himself into an unpleasant telegraphic and newspaper notoriety by his failure to appear on the occasion appointed for his wedding to a fashionable lady of Washington. The fact that Gen. GRANT appeared in full regimentals at the place where the marriage was to be celebrated, and that a large assemblage of distinguished guests were present to witness the happy event, helped to increase the excitement which his conduct occasioned. Our correspondent yesterday told us of the innumerable rumors which were current in Washington about the affair, and we learn that there were a hundred reports about Col. PARKER which it would have been improper for the telegraph to tell. It is now announced, however, after a day of terrible suspense to all parties, that the bridegroom was "taken sick at a hotel" just before the auspicious hour, and that he forgot to send notice of the circumstance to his bride or his guests. We think the Washington papers and the telegraph have given altogether too much publicity to this affair, and yet we may adorn the tale by pointing a moral for the benefit of intending bridegrooms:—avoid getting sick at hotels at the hour of your marriage.

Our State Constitutional Convention has evidently made a great mistake in not adjourning its sessions to this City. The Committee on finding quarters declare they could not find a suitable hall here; but we are sure they could not have looked hard; for any of our citizens could have told them of a dozen. We venture to say that if the Committee had consisted of Messrs. CURTIS, EVARTS and GREELEY, a hall would have been found without a day's delay. But instead of adopting this sensible course, the Committee have started on an exploring expedition through the minor towns of the State to search for a hall. As we are really in need of a new Constitution, we hope they will not give up the search till they find one.

The *World* has grown so learned on the subject of champagne as to be able to inform its readers that Chateau Margaux belongs to that class of wines. If it will now inform us when Chateau Margaux ceased being a claret, we also may grow learned on the subject.

If the *Tribune* will take the trouble to read the speech of M. THIERS in our columns this morning, it will find some ideas on the Papal question which may very well serve as our reply to its remarks of yesterday. It will be seen that the great Orleanist statesman quite agrees with us on the point which the *Tribune* disputes, though we did not know at the time of writing that we so precisely agreed with him as to this particular point. We must add, however, in justice to ourselves, that we do not agree with the other arguments of M. THIERS, nor accept his conclusions.

The *Post* takes to task a Massachusetts member of Congress, (Mr. DAWES,) for saying in the House that New-York City "encouraged and sustained" the rebellion, and tells him of the thirty-six regiments we furnished to the Government, the hundreds of millions of capital we offered it, and the thousand efforts we were constantly making to uphold and strengthen it. The *Post* informs Mr. DAWES that New-York being a considerable City, and an important seaport, has, unavoidably, a large temporary population, among whom it must be expected that adventurers and men of doubtful character shall be found; but that these persons, and others among its permanent residents, who were, for various reasons of profit or principle, in favor of the rebellion, never were able to turn the City from its duty. All this is perfectly true and just; and we think that the gentlemen from Massachusetts and elsewhere, who are constantly airing their ignorance about this whole matter, and assaulting the citizens of New-York as though they had neither feeling nor character, might learn to stop their impertinence and modify their assumptions by studying the military and financial records of the war.

"Cœlebs in search of a wife," is a feeble simile for the Democratic Party's search of a candidate. Even that "gentleman in search of a horse," whose adventures have given to the world so much legal and veterinary lore, seems to have had an easy quest compared with that of the "unterrified." If the preference gravitates toward one man, he takes the alarm and declines in anticipation; if toward another, he commits himself and the party by a bad stroke. We will suggest that the Democrats select this time not their best man, but one of their second best. Let the second-rate politicians raffle for the glory of the nomination and the cost of the canvass, and let the best man, instead of being killed off now, be saved up for better times.

If the King of Sweden's *Ideas on Modern Tactics*, which go to show "how a small and good army is preferable to a numerous one imperfectly trained," could be translated, perhaps it would give us the clue to what we are all after in the way of feasible army retrenchment. But we fear the King (who is reputed to be a very sensible monarch) is thinking mainly of an army in the field, and that is something we don't care about. VIAL puts the "strategic unit" for modern manœuvre at 30,000, we believe, which is a force larger than NAPOLEON could find any of his Marshals but one able to properly manage. But what we in America want is an army very small, to stretch over a large space; we want a very limited quantity of butter strong enough to spread a limitless quantity of bread. If we pull our army toward the Rio Grande we do not want it to lay bare the posts on the St. Lawrence; and if we carefully cover the outposts on the Plains, we do not want the Atlantic seaboard left out in the cold. This is the problem we would like the King of Sweden, or anybody else, royal or plebeian, to solve for us; and if we find his Majesty does that in his book, we will praise it more than any modern treatise on domestic economy—more than the *Family Scrap-Bag*, or than *Ten Acres Enough*.

AMUSEMENTS.

French Theatre—French Comedy.

Mr. BATEMAN'S French dramatic company appeared on Tuesday evening in "La Famille Benoiton." The success of this comedy, whether played in its original tongue or in English, has been continuous, marked, and most always profitable. If Tuesday's audience was not great, it was certainly good and thoroughly appreciative. The targets for M. SARDOU'S satire in this witty play, are the unmeasured luxury and love of pleasure, as well as the "fastness" of the women of Paris, and the all-absorbing mammon-worship of the men, and the moral he points, the utter subversion of family life by the action and reaction of these evil influences. The lessons of the play are unquestionably sound, though the dramatic element which supplies the chief interest of the later acts is somewhat overcharged, and here and there is tediously dwelt upon. The scene in which *Prudent* settles accounts with his father, as administrator during his minority of the fortune to which he is entitled in right of his mother, and coolly calculates the *chiffre* of his matrimonial debtor and creditor account with *Benoiton*; little *Fanfan's* introduction to *Champrosé*, with the child's account of his "operations" in postage stamps at the juvenile *Bourse* established by him and his playfellows; the elopement of *Stephen* and *Camille*; the arrest of *Théodule* as member of an illicit club of collegians, and little *Fanfan's* return from Chantilly "drunk and disorderly," are all in the best vein of true comedy, and full effect was given to them by the excellent and unexaggerated acting of MM. ROCHE and EDGARD in the two old men, of M. JUIGNET as *Prudent*, of M. LANNET as *Champrosé*, and more than all, perhaps, by Mlle. REILLEZ in the young scamp *Théodule*, and GEORGETTE as the precocious *Fanfan*. Mlle. HAMILTON was also effective in *Clothilde*, although she delivered somewhat too rapidly portions of the incisive and studied language of the part. M. ROCHE was exceedingly pleasant and effective in *Didier*, and it is best proof of his accomplishments as an actor that he could give so much importance to a part which is not of the first consequence. The key to this course is in the excellence of French stage discipline, which makes every part a part of importance, and in the fact that the French have a school of acting in which the free and running hand of nature is discernable in all that is done—in which condescension to extravagance is discouraged, and in which getting "hands" or getting "laughs" is not ranked as the be all and end all of the comedian's ambition. On Saturday next "Les Amours de Cleopatre," in which Mlle. REILLEZ is so prominently excellent, will be repeated by Mr. BATEMAN'S company.

Miscellaneous Dramatic Matters.

Mme. RISTORI is fulfilling an engagement in Cincinnati this week, and is playing *Marie Antoinette* to what the papers call "overflowing and spell-bound audiences." On Dec. 30 she will reappear in New-York, and resume her performance of *Marie Antoinette*, which were interrupted before at the very height of a great and gratifying success.

Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is to give two representations in Brooklyn this week—on Friday of *Fanchon*, and on Saturday of *Little Barefoot*. These will be the only occasions on which this popular little lady will play in this vicinity for the present. She has but lately returned from Europe, and is about sailing for California, where she is under engagement to give fifty performances.

Miss ROSA COOKE has reappeared on the stage after a couple of years' absence, and has succeeded Miss FANNY STOCKTON in the *rôle* of *Oberon* in the spectacle at the Olympic. As *Oberon* has little else to do than to sing prettily some very charming airs of MENDELSSOHN'S composition and to look as pretty and fairy-like as it is possible for mortal nature to do, and as Miss COOKE is eminently capable of answering those requirements, her *début* in the new *rôle* has been a success. "Lo! the Lark"—one more air than MENDELSSOHN composed—has been added to the rest of *Oberon's* musical duties, and that Miss COOKE has sung to the evident delight of the fine audiences which have heard her, and which still continue to crowd to the Olympic to see the "Midsummer Night's Dream."

Mlle. SOHLKE'S engagement at Niblo's Garden has revived a local excitement about the "Black Crook." Her appearance on Monday and last evening for the fascinating Hungarian dance, was greeted with applause that was quite as prolonged as it was energetic. Rumors to the effect that she was to be prevented from dancing by another manager who claimed that she was under contract to him, probably gave a separate spirit to her reception—apart from mere admiration of a talented artiste. Whatever the reason, however, Mlle. SOHLKE has become the new favorite in the "Black Crook" ballet, and BONFANTI may look upon her as a strong rival. She is a vigorous dancer, full of animal life—and while there is but little of the gentle charm of BONFANTI'S movements in Mlle. SOHLKE'S steps, she exhibits a fire and freedom of motion that never fails to "bring down the house."

Societe Francaise de Bienfaisance.

A very attractive performance will occur at the Academy of Music, to-morrow evening. Mlle. TOSTEE and Mr. BATEMAN'S opera-bouffe troupe will enact the "Grand Duchess," and Mr. DE POL'S sylphides will disport themselves in a ballet. The entertainment is to be given for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society, a charitable organization, whose deeds of kindness to impoverished foreigners resident in this City have been recorded for many years past. It is to be hoped that the excellence of the object in view, as also the attractiveness of the programme, will ensure, on this occasion, the very large attendance which the performance under the auspices of the Society have heretofore never failed to secure.

Montgomery Gibbs.

We are informed that Mr. MONTGOMERY GIBBS, for five years the resident European agent of the Treasury Department at Washington, has tendered his resignation, and will remain permanently in Europe as manager of an important enterprise inaugurated there under the auspices of an American Company.

The Republican Union State Central Committee of Tennessee have determined to change the time of holding the State Convention, previously called for the 8th of January next, to the 23d day of January.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Question of Adjournment Postponed—The Judiciary Article Nearly Finished—Large Attendance of Members.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1867.

The entertainment which all were looking for to-day did not come off. The Committee appointed last week to investigate the question of adjournment to the City of New-York, and the accommodations to be had there were not ready to report, so that this with all the collateral matters, was, by common consent, laid over till to-morrow.

THE JUDICIARY ARTICLE.

The debate on this article rapidly approaches a conclusion. It having been gone entirely through with, (excepting one or two sections of minor importance,) in Committee of the Whole, Senator FOLGER, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, last evening moved to take the article out of the hands of the Committee of the Whole and report it to the Convention. This motion prevailed. To-day the Convention has been in session upon the article. In convention the opportunities for debate are limited; there is a previous question, and by special resolution passed this morning, speeches on this article are not to exceed five minutes in length. The article, as reported from the Committee, was taken up this morning, and being read was subjected, section by section, to a rapid review. Members who had unsuccessfully sought to embody amendments in the article in Committee of the Whole generally, offered them this morning. They were voted upon severally with little or no debate. So far, all these amendments have been voted down with one exception, that which removes the ineligibility of Judges of the Court of Appeals, after the expiration of their fourteen years term of service, which prevailed by a large majority. Mr. EVARTS moved to make the term of Court of Appeals Judges for life, or until the age of seventy years. The yeas and nays being called this was voted down—56 to 58—but a motion to reconsider was made and lies upon the table. So nearly balanced is the vote that it may be carried on the next attempt.

LARGE ATTENDANCE.

One hundred and fourteen members answered to their names on the vote last referred to. This large attendance was undoubtedly due to the prospect that the vote was to be taken on the question of New-York or Albany. Some additional members will be here to-morrow, so that we shall then, in all probability, have the largest house of the season.

Associated Press Dispatch.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. DONALD, from the Committee on Salt, made a long written report, concluding by recommending the following article:

The salt springs belonging to this State shall never be sold, but the exclusive control of the same shall be invested in the Commissioners of the Land Office. The lands contiguous thereto and properly appurtenant shall also be under the exclusive control of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to be sold, leased, managed and controlled by it, subject to the following conditions:

First—That no person, corporation or association, manufacturing salt therefrom, shall discriminate in price in the sale thereof to the people of the State, or any portion thereof.

Second—That no person, corporation or association shall, either directly or indirectly, control more than one-third of the salt manufactured or being taken therefrom, and that all citizens of this State shall be at liberty to go upon, dig for, and manufacture salt on the same conditions, subject to the legal rights of the present lessees.

Third—That the duty on salt shall not be less than two cents per bushel, or its equivalent.

HALL FOR THE CONVENTION.

Mr. MERRITT, from the committee appointed to secure a suitable hall in this City for the sessions of this Convention after the first of January, stated that he understood that the committee appointed to secure such hall in New-York City, or elsewhere, would not be able to report until to-morrow. He therefore moved to postpone the subject until that time.

It was carried.

The report on the Judiciary was then taken up in the Convention.

Mr. BROOKS moved to strike out the clause giving to the Legislature the power to abolish the Surrogates' Courts. Adopted.

Mr. EVARTS moved to amend the section relative to Courts of Appeals, so that the Judges shall hold their offices during good behavior, or until they shall reach the age of seventy years. Lost by 56 to 58.

Mr. EVARTS moved to reconsider. Tabled.

Mr. WAKEMAN moved to amend so that the Judges may be elected for a second term. Carried by 70 to 41.

Mr. BALLARD moved to strike out the following: "At the first election of Judges under this Constitution, every elector may vote for the Chief and only four of the six Associate Judges." Lost by 44 to 68.

Mr. EVARTS moved to strike out the following: "No Chief-Judge or Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals shall remain in office longer than until the first day of January next after he shall have reached the age of seventy years. Lost.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to amend so as to retain in office the present Judges of the Court of Appeals until the expiration of their terms of office. Lost by 31 to 77. Mr. COOK moved to amend so that the Legislature may have power to provide for two additional Judges of the Court of Appeals. Mr. HALE moved to further amend, so that such additional Judges shall not be provided for without the recommendation of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, said additional Judges to be dispensed with whenever the court shall so recommend. Mr. COOK accepted the amendment. Mr. MILLER moved to further amend so that the Legislature shall not have power to provide such additional Judges until after 1880. Lost.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. COOK, as amended by Mr. HALE and it was lost by 36 to 61.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock this evening and resumed the consideration of the report of the Judiciary.

The section relative to the organization of the Supreme Court was taken up and amended as follows:

SECTION 6. There shall be a Supreme Court having a general jurisdiction in law and equity, subject to such appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals as may be prescribed by law.

The Legislature, at its session next after the adoption of this Constitution, shall divide the State into four Judicial Departments, and each of said departments into two districts, to be bounded by county lines. The City and County of New-York shall form one of the districts.

There shall be thirty-three Justices of the Supreme Court, five thereof in the district in which is the City and County of New-York, and six in each of the other districts. But the Legislature shall have power to provide for an additional Justice in any district.

Mr. COMSTOCK moved to add at the end of the above the following:

But if, when the State shall be so divided, the number of Justices resident in any district shall be less than the number herein specified, one or more Judges for such district shall be elected to make up the required number; and if, at such time, the number of Justices so resident in any district shall be greater than herein specified, a reduction to the number required shall take place as soon as may be by the expiration of the official term of any such Justice or Justices.

It was adopted.

Mr. CHESEBRO moved to reconsider. The motion was tabled.

A large number of other amendments were offered and rejected.

Mr. FOLGER moved to amend the article on the Judiciary, the special order for to-morrow, which was agreed to, when the Covention adjourned.

THE PRODUCE BOARD AND THE CANALS.—The members of the New-York Produce Exchange on Tuesday held a meeting and drew up a petition to the Board of Canal Commissioners, asking that the water be retained in the levels along the middle and eastern divisions of the Erie Canal, where most of the ice-caught boats lie, until they can be freed from the ice and passed through to tide water. It is said that owing to the low stage of water during the early part of November, eastward-bound boats were greatly delayed, and in several instances lay aground longer than the time usually required to complete the voyage. In consequence of such delay, and the early cold weather, about 1,000 laden boats, containing about $10,000,000 worth of property, are frozen in for the Winter. In the opinion of boatmen and underwriters the danger to boats and cargoes will be materially lessened by retaining the water and keeping the levels full.

INSPECTION OF PUBLIC VEHICLES.—The following statistics show the amount of work which has been done by Capt. BRACKETT'S Police force at the City Hall since the 1st of November, in one department of their business: Inspection has been made in each particular case of 6,500 public carts and trucks, 302 hackney coaches and 541 special coaches. Delinquent parties to the following number have been notified, under penalty of prosecution, upon complaint made by Capt. BRACKETT at the Corporation-Attorney's office, to call forthwith at the Mayor's office and renew their licenses: 600 hack drivers, 2,700 cart drivers, 856 junkmen, 276 dealers, 78 pawnbrokers, 41 intelligence-office keepers, 42 emigrant boarding-house keepers, and the proprietors of stages and City railroads.

The Rev. A. H. says: "In setting forth a bill of Woman's Rights, at the head of the list should be put a WHEELER & WILSON Sewing-Machine.—*Express.*

Nothing has more gratified us of late than a visit to Messrs. ANTHONY'S great Stereoscopic Emporium near the St. Nicholas. The entire Paris Exposition is there reproduced for the gratification of those who could not cross the sea. Switzerland, with its glaciers, valleys and snow-clad peaks; the Pyrenees, with frowning rocks and picturesque glens; the rugged Highlands of the Scottish clans; the Rhine, with all its beauties and memories; all Europe, with its palaces, statues, cities, lakes and streams; America, Asia, Africa, the whole world, is there spread before you in vivid relief and reality. Our readers will be obliged to us for letting them know that they can buy at retail from this magnificent stock. The Messrs. ANTHONY make all visitors welcome, whether they purchase or not.—*Frank Leslie's Weekly.*

THE CHICKERING PIANOS.

Letters from Mr. C. F. Chickering and Others.

PARIS, Nov. 19, 1867.

My attention has several times been called to paragraphs and extracts in American journals, stating that the decoration of the Legion of Honor, which was conferred upon me on the 1st of July last, as the representative of the firm of CHICKERING & SONS, as an award from the Exposition Universelle, "was a mere personal compliment;" that I "had bought it;" that "it had nothing to do with the Exposition;" that "the order had been obtained by Mr. F. CHICKERING, who procured it personally, and upon personal application for the same, from the French Government;" that "it is a personal matter outside of and without the slightest connection with the official awards of the Exposition;" that "I did not receive it till several days after the 1st of July;" and many other remarks of the same nature.

Knowing full well the source from which these statements emanate, and as the facts with official proofs had already been published, I had up to this time considered it unnecessary to make any denial of these reports; but, as I find that such statements are still being extensively copied and reproduced, I feel it a duty to myself and to the interest of the firm of which I am a member, to make a *positive denial* of all such statements, which are evidently written and published for the sole purpose of giving to this award a false and deteriorated value in the opinion of the American public; and in making this denial I beg leave to call attention to the following facts:

I never in any way, either directly or indirectly, asked for, nor did I ever use any influence, personal or otherwise to obtain this high distinction.

My official notification of the award is dated June 30, 1867, and was received by me on the 1st of July. Its connection with the official awards of the Exposition can be understood from the following extract from the official organ of the French Empire, *Le Moniteur*, of July 2, 1867, which, in the list of awards, under the head of "Chevaliers of the Legion of Honor," places, among other names, that of "*Monsieur Chickering, Facteur de Pianos Exposant,*" and its *relative value* can be seen from the following extract of the report of Mons. ROUHER, French Minister of State and Vice-President of the Imperial Commission, read before the Emperor and the public, at the distribution of awards on the 1st of July:

"Thanks to an activity which has surmounted all obstacles, the decisions demanded for the jury for the first of July are all rendered, and the result can be proclaimed to-day before your Majesty. The jury has distributed to the exhibitors 64 grand prizes, 883 gold medals, 3,653 silver medals, 6,565 bronze medals, 5,801 honorable mentions.

The present solemnity is crowned by the proclamation of still higher rewards.

Your Majesty has deigned to award to the most eminent of the exhibitors of this pacific strife "The Imperial Cross of the Legion of Honor."

It may be that the friends and correspondents who write in the interests of other exhibitors who did not receive this award, know more of the value of the different recompenses than do those who occupy high positions in the management and government of the Exposition, but while I have the power to base my claims upon facts and proofs so well founded as the foregoing extracts, I shall still continue to claim and to announce, as we have already done, that the Cross of the Legion of Honor is the "Highest Award" awarded by the "Exposition Universelle," and that Chickering & Sons are the only Competing Exhibitors of Pianos who have received the double recompense of the "Cross of the Legion of Honor" and a first Gold Medal. (Signed) C. F. CHICKERING.

THE PIANOS.—*Conclusive Proof of the Highest Award to Chickering & Sons.*—The following letters have just been received from Paris by Messrs. CHICKERING & SONS, which clearly and very plainly prove that the Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition were *all alike* and *of equal value*, and that the Cross of the "Legion of Honor" *was* awarded by a higher power than the juries, viz., by the *Emperor*, as a "superior award" over medals for the *superior merit* of the Chickering Pianos:

Copy of a letter from Mons. FETIS, Member and Reporter of the Jury of the Tenth Class of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867:

(Translation.)

BRUSSELS, Nov. 19, 1867.

Mr. Chickering:

SIR: I cannot refuse to declare, as a member of the Jury of the Tenth Class, that which is undeniably established by the *Moniteur* of the 2d July, 1867, viz.:

That there is one single class of Gold Medals for the exhibitors; that the Decoration of the Legion of Honor constitutes a recompense of a superior order, and that it has been accorded to you by the Emperor for the merit of your instruments.

Accept my salutation.

(Signed) FETIS.

Member of the Jury of the Tenth Class of the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867.

Copy of letters from AMBROISE THOMAS and F. A. GAVAERT, Members of the Jury:

Gentlemen:

I must tell you that whatever may be the order in which the names have been inscribed in each kind of recompense awarded in the Tenth Class, the Gold Medal—to speak of this one—is the *First Medal.* There are not two classes of Gold Medals.

Receive my salutations.

(Signed) AMBROISE THOMAS.

I am completely of the opinion of my *confrere* THOMAS.

(Signed) F. GAVAERT.

—*Boston Post.*

Charles Dickens.

J. GURNEY & SON TO THE PUBLIC.

In justification of our mercantile honor, which has been assailed by the publication of editorial articles in different Metropolitan journals, which, if true, would tend to place us before the public as impostors, we beg to assert thus publicly, that Mr. Charles Dickens has not, and will not sit to any other Photographers but ourselves in the United States; that any pictures of Mr. Dickens, either exposed to view or offered for sale, and not having our imprint, are COPIES of pictures taken in Europe, and that any attempt to advertise them, either by payment or by editorial notice, "as originals," is a fraud and imposition on the public.

We herewith republish Mr. Dolby's letter.

WESTMINSTER HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1867.

Messrs. J. Gurney & Son:

MY DEAR SIRS: I can have no hesitation in complying with your request that I will guarantee your various likenesses of Charles Dickens to be the only portraits for which he has sat, or will sit, in the United States. I do this with the knowledge and sanction of Mr. Dickens.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE DOLBY.

J. GURNEY & SON, No. 707 Broadway, N. Y.

[*Advertisement.*

GET THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.—THE PEOPLE'S PICTORIAL EDITION OF ÆSOP'S FABLES is a beautiful book; only $1. Pope's Essay on Man, illustrated, same style, $1. How to Write, How to Talk, How to Behave, and How to do business, one vol.; a capital work for young men; $2 25. Weaver's works: Hopes and Helps, Aims and Aids, Ways of Life; best book for young women; $3. NEW PHYSIOGNOMY, 1,000 illustrations, muslin, $5; heavy calf, $8; Turkey morocco, $10. All works on short-hand writing, gymnastic exercises, and on the natural sciences generally, supplied by S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York. Any of the above works sent free, by mail, on receipt of price.—*Advertisement.*

From the American Journal of Pharmacy, May, 1865.

Edited by William Proctor, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

"Will the Fluid Extracts go out of use owing to the high price, or can we have some authoritative modifications of the formulas by which we can make them at a more reasonable cost?

If the latter, shall the change be in the quality of the menstruum, or in the manner of applying it, so as to reduce the quantity requisite? Can there be a convocation of the Committee of Revision to authorize some new method or modification of the present recipes?"

With regard to the contemplated change in the quantity, or in the menstruum itself, in the preparation of fluid extracts, I would take occasion to say that in medicine the health of the patient is the great object to be gained.

The cost of the material is something, but when put into the scale of human health, and often human life, it is hardly worthy of consideration at all. Helmbold's will continue to be made as formerly, and if it cannot be maintained at present prices, they will have to be advanced to meet the advance in the price of material. To such as desire quantity instead of quality we would say that water is a cheap commodity, and may be readily added by the person using the medicine if he desires to do so.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist,

[*Advertisement.*] No. 594 Broadway, New-York City.

The American Society of Painters in Water Colors will open their first annual exhibition at the Academy of Design, corner 23d-st., and 4th-av., on Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.—*Advertisement.*

Low Spirits—The Cause and Cure.—An essay for young men on the errors of early life. Sent by mail in sealed letter envelope, free of charge. Address SECRETARY, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

For Frost Bites and Chilblains—PHENOL SODIQUE, a sure and speedy remedy. For sale by the druggists and DICKINSON & LATHROP, No. 71 Maiden-lane.

At Everdell's, No. 302 Broadway. Elegant Wedding and Visiting Cards and Paris Note Paper for the holidays.

A Universal Remedy.—"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" for Coughs, Colds and Bronchial Affections, now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by a test of many years. Its merits and extensive use have caused the Troches to be counterfeited, and we would caution purchasers to be on their guard against worthless imitations.

Fine Silver-Plated Ware.—Preparatory to a change in our firm Jan. 1, we offer *at retail*, at reduced rates, during the month of December, our entire stock consisting of the finest quality of Nickel Silver and White Metal Plated Goods; also Pearl and ivory handled Table Cutlery. HIRAM YOUNG & CO., Manufacturers, No. 20 John-st.

Holiday Presents.

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE.

Ice Pitchers	$5 00 to	$15 00
Gold-lined Goblets, per pair	2 00 to	5 00
Gold-lined Cups, each	1 00 to	2 50
Tea Sets, six pieces, chased	25 00 to	50 00
Fire-proof Tea and Coffee Pots	3 00 to	8 00
Coffee Urns	15 00 to	25 00
Cake Baskets	3 50 to	10 00
Butter Dishes	1 50 to	6 00
Syrup Cups	2 50 to	6 00
Breakfast Castors	2 50 to	7 00
Dinner Castors	3 00 to	16 00

Together with every description of Britannia and Nickle Silver-ware, Spoons, Forks, Knives, &c., warranted double plated and equal to any manufactured.

G. M. HOWELL,

No. 36 Vesey-st., New-York, near the Astor House, and opposite the Great American Tea Company.

Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867. STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.

Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

All Ladies and Gentlemen, young and old, desirous of having their hair look beautiful during the holidays, should get a bottle of CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR at once. It quiets the nervous action of the overtaxed brain, restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out at once, and keeps the head clean. Sold by all druggists, hair-dressers, fancy goods dealers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Culbert Brothers,

NO. 777 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

(Opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s,)

Dealers in

FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, PARIS CLOCKS, GOLD WATCHES, ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,

SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

The best article ever offered.

Cromwell & Jones,

Manufacturers of

SAND PAPER,

No. 181 Water-st., corner Burling-slip,

New-York.

The Richest Man in the World.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM BARON SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD.

PARIS, April 8, 1864, No. 25 Rue Fauburg St. Honore.

Will you be kind enough to have forwarded to me here 200 bottles of your Indian Liniment; if you will send at the same time the account I will forward you the amount through Messrs. Belmont & Co., New-York.

Baron SOLOMON ROTHSCHILD, having recommended to many of his friends Major LANE'S LINIMENT, and they being desirous to procure it, he should advise him to establish a depot in Paris."

THE MIC MAC INDIAN LINIMENT,

For the relief and cure of RHEUMATIC and NEURALGIC AFFECTIONS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, &c., is unequaled. No family should be without it. Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

J. T. LANE & CO., Proprietors, No. 163 Broadway.

Gifts for the Holidays.

The undersigned, agents for Borel & Courvoisier, of Neufchatel, have just received instructions to close out the balance of their large stock of Gold and Silver Watches

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

During the Holidays only.

QUINCHE & KRUGLER,

Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

Musical Boxes,

Playing from 1 to 72 tunes, and costing from $5 to $2,000. The largest assortment that can be seen anywhere.

M. L. PAILLARD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Importers,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

Exposition Universal, Paris, 1867.

The HOWE MACHINE COMPANY—ELIAS HOWE, JR.—No. 699 Broadway, New-York, awarded, OVER EIGHTY-TWO COMPETITORS, the ONLY CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR and GOLD MEDAL given to American Sewing-machines.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.

SEWING-MACHINES.

No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

A Great Offer for the Holidays.—WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons and organs of six popular makers, and take one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments, for rent, and rent money applied if purchased.

Desirable Presents, Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, lorgnets, &c., with the celebrated Brazilian pebbles, manufactured by SEMMONS, Oculist Optician, Nos. 669½ and 1,103 Broadway.

Opera, Field and Marine Glasses, of immense power and new designs; microscopes, thermometers and Claude Lorraine glasses, suitable for presents. SEMMONS, Oculist Optician, Nos. 669½ and 1,103 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Stereoscopes and Views, Albums and Photographic Materials, manufactured by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 501 Broadway, New-York.

Lace and Nottingham Window Curtains retailed at wholesale prices during the Holidays.

TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 141 Fulton-st.

Table and Piano Covers, Embroidered Cloth, Tapestry (and Oriental, at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway, below 4th-st.

MARRIED.

GRISWOLD—DARRACH.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James O. Murray, D. D., WILLIAM N. GRISWOLD, late of the U. S. Navy, to HATTIE L. DARRACH, second daughter of Abner L. Ely, Esq., of New-York City.

HACKLEY—KENT.—On Monday, Dec. 16, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin, Dr. CHARLES E. HACKLEY to EMMA W., daughter of Gabriel Kent.

HANCOX—WALL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, by Rev. Edwin L. Janes, assisted by Rev. Orlando Harriman, MARTIN DEMING HANCOX to KATE, daughter of Hon. Wm. Wall, both of this City.

HAYDEN—ERWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at Christ Church, by Rev. F. C. Ewer, JOEL HAYDEN, Jr., of Haydenville, Mass., to MARGARET J. ERWIN, of Nashville, Tenn.

MARSILY—DUNN.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., FERD. A. MARSILY, of Antwerp, Belgium, to Miss ANNA M., daughter of W. Jones Dunn, Esq., of Providence, R. I.

PARKIN—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Washburn, HENRY H. PARKIN to CORA M., daughter of the late Judge Baldwin, of Syracuse.

STOPFORD—BOYCE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, by Rev. L. S. Weed, J. HARPER STOPFORD, of this City, to AMELIA BOYCE, daughter of James Boyce, Esq., of Baltimore.

DIED.

ANDRUSS.—In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 17, SARAH A. ANDRUSS, wife of A. A. Andruss, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 415 West 43d-st., on Thursday, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BROUWER.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, ABRAHAM BROUWER, aged 58 years, 2 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at his late residence, No. 199 West 13th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken on Friday morning to Pleasantville, Westchester County, for interment.

FERGUSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, Mr. MICHAEL FERGUSON, aged 63 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the North Dutch Church, corner of Fulton and William sts.

Albany papers please copy.

GALE.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, of apoplexy, WILLIAM GALE, of this City, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday morning, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the Church of the Incarnation, corner Madison-av. and 35th-st., without further invitation.

KENYON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 17, of measles, HERBERT MARSH, son of Ralph W. and Julia Kenyon, aged 3 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 96 5th-st., Williamsburgh.

Albany papers please copy.

LY VERE.—In Harlem, on Monday evening, Dec. 16, after a brief illness, JOSIE LY VERE, aged 15 years, 7 months and 26 days.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, 118th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. The Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PRIOR.—Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Oyster Bay, L. I., on Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, Dr. PHILEMON F. PRIOR, aged 46 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, Oyster Bay, L. I., and at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Westbury Meeting-house.

THAYER.—In Hempstead, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 18, GEORGIE WHEELER, infant daughter of George W. and Frances A. Thayer, aged 1 year, 2 months and 26 days.

California papers please copy.

TILLOTSON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 18, JOHN C. TILLOTSON, formerly of Rhinebeck, Dutchess County, in the 77th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 17, MARY GARRISON, wife of J. Wardell Wood, and daughter of Thos. S. Shepard, of this City, in the 84th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Friday, 20th inst., at 2½ o'clock, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Evans Pass, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. Work in the rock-cuttings on the western slope will continue through the Winter, and there is now no reason to doubt that the entire grand line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great national work are ample. The United States grants its six per cent. bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and abound in coal of the best quality.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own first mortgage bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the bondholders, and deliver the bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY.

At present, the profits of the Company are derived only from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on all the bonds the Company can issue, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a *Government work*, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 33 Wall-st.,

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's offices or of its advertised Agents or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

Nov. 23, 1867.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SKATES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT AT MODERATE PRICES.

ALSO BOYS' SLEDS AND TOOL CHESTS.

W. N. SEYMOUR & CO.,

NO. 4 CHATHAM-SQUARE.

ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

BRONZES, CLOCKS, JEWEL BOXES, VIENNA AND PARIS FANCY ARTICLES, VASES, STATUARY IN BRONZE, PARIAN AND ALABASTER, ROGERS' GROUPS, STERLING SILVER, FINE PLATED WARE OF GORHAM'S AND OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, FRENCH CHINA DINING AND TEA SERVICES, GLASSWARE, &c.

Also, just received, an assortment of Iced Bohemian Glass Dessert Services, in white, rose and green, of exquisite pattern and manufacture.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,

Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway.

Corner of Broome-st.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

EMIGRANT LANDING DEPOT, CASTLE GARDEN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1867.

For the purpose of affording increased facilities to the employer and the emigrant a new and commodious building has been erected and fitted up at Castle Garden and is now open as a Labor Exchange where the public and the emigrant are invited to avail themselves of the advantages which will be afforded them without charge. ALFRED ERBE has been appointed Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, and all applications will be made to him.

In opening this Labor Exchange it is designed to furnish to employers not only domestic and agricultural labor, but the various branches of skilled or mechanical labor and to facilitate communication between labor and capital.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, President,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, Vice-Pres.
CYRUS H. LOUTRELL,
ISAAC T. SMITH,
FREDERIC KAPP,
PATRICK McELROY,
PHILLIP BESSINGER, Pres. Ger. So.,
RICH'D O'GORMAN, Pres. Irish Em. So.,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of N. Y.,
SAMUEL BOOTH, Mayor of Brooklyn,
} Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York

BERNARD CASSERLY, General Agent and Superintendent.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

FURNITURE AT REDUCED PRICES.

We offer our entire stock of rich and fashionable Furniture at greatly reduced prices.

MEEKS' FURNITURE WAREROOMS,

No. 686 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

At wholesale and retail. Selling out with great sacrifice, a lot of French Perfumery, recently imported from Paris, and composed of the finest kind of fancy Soap, Lubin's Extracts, Eau de Cologne, &c., &c., &c., will be sold far under cost price on account of sudden departure of the owner. Call at No. 133 Nassau-st., Room No. 16, second floor. This is a splendid opportunity for a bargain.

DIAMOND FINGER RINGS

of all descriptions, high-priced, medium and low-priced, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

EAR-RINGS AND PINS, NEW STYLES.

Pearl, Garnet, Carbuncles, Etruscan, Coral, Stone, Cameo and Pearl, Silver, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.

New styles, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, Eight, Ten to Fifty Dollars a set, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.

New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, the 19th day of December, at 12 M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 11:45 A. M.; Stations C, O and D, 11:25 A. M; Stations E and F, 11:10 A. M.; Station G, 11 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

WENDELL PHILLIPS,

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Subject—*Surrender of Congress.* See "Lectures and Meetings."

CATARRH, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Liver and Eruptive Diseases, which are all combined with scrofula, the parent of consumption. I offer the only positive cures, Nature's sovereign remedials from plants, which eradicate every taint of scrofula. Explanatory circular one stamp. WM. R. PRINCE, Linnæan Nurseries, New-York.

CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE lips, &c., cured at once by the use of HEGEMAN'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine; keeps the hands soft in the coldest weather. See that you get the genuine. Sold by Druggists.

SOMETHING NEW IS A CURE FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, &c.

J. C. RUSHTON'S, Broadway corner 24th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A GREAT ANNOUNCEMENT!

SECOND INSTALLMENT

OF

A NEW STORY

BY

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IS NOW READY IN THE

N E W - Y O R K W E E K L Y.

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(THE GREATEST STORY AND SKETCH PAPER IN THE UNITED STATES.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

Now Ready, an entirely ORIGINAL STORY

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Entitled

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SOL SLOCUM;

OR, THE

MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

MAID OF THE JUNIATA!

The story is replete with scenes and incidents which cause the blood of the reader to leap with electric force, and constantly alternating between joy and sorrow, tears and laughter, indignation and admiration, he suffers and rejoices with the characters, absolutely seeming to act with them, so intensely is he interested—so deeply is he spell-bound. The story never flags from the beginning to the end, and the love portions of it are especially beautiful, and such as to enlist the sympathies of every lady reader. This great story in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

IS NOW READY,

and those who desire to read it should immediately send in their orders. Once more we say, Buy the

N E W - Y O R K W E E K L Y,

N E W - Y O R K W E E K L Y,

AND READ

SOL SLOCUM,

BY

EMERSON BENNETT.

EMERSON BENNETT.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF PLATED WARE.

We offer, until the 1st of January, our large assortment of Rich Silver Plated Ware, at prices well worthy the attention of purchasers.

LUCIUS HART & CO.,

Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st.

R. R. R.

SUPPRESSIVE MEDICATURES vs. THE TRUE CURE.—Every steamer packages of R. R. RESOLVENT are sent to the uncured patients of Ricord, Vegnan and other practitioners in Paris, London, Berlin, Vienna, who are noted for their skill in the treatment of Chronic, Scrofulous, Syphilitic, Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary diseases. The wonderful cures effected by Dr. RADWAY'S RESOLVENT of patients that have been deluded by the suppression and smothered treatment of the mercurial vapor baths, &c., have directed public attention to this wonderful remedy that cures their disease by communicating its remedial influences through the blood, urine, sweat, and other secretives. It affords almost immediate relief, and its cure is as quick and permanent as it is in the skill and power of medicine to effect. Ordinary pimples and skin diseases are cured in a few days. Price, $5 for six bottles, or $1 per bottle. No. 87 Maiden-lane. Dr. RADWAY can be consulted from 12 M. to 2 P. M., free of charge.

USEFUL PRESENTS.

Gold Pens, Gold, Silver, Ivory, Pearl and Rubber, pen and pencils. The largest and best assortment in the City at prices that defy competition. All goods warranted.

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The Seven per Cent. interest coupons (bonds of 1882) due Jan. 1, will be paid at the banking-house of Eugene Kelly & Co., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, Oct. 12, 1867.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA PROPOSES to exchange for her bonds bearing 5 or 6 per cent. interest, due in 1868, 1869 and 1870, 7 per cent. secured by mortgage on the Western and Atlantic Railroad, due in 1886, on the following terms: Bonds due in 1868, subject to a deduction of 1 per cent.; those due in 1869, of 2 per cent.; those due in 1870, of 3 per cent.

The sum total of mortgage bonds after such exchange, will be 3,600,000, being the full amount authorized. Holders desiring to make the exchange, will notify Jno. Jones, State Treasurer, Milledgeville, Ga. By order of the Governor,

JOHN JONES, Treasurer.

EVERGREEN BLUFF MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT shares of the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, on which an assessment of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE DUE OCT. 1, 1867, remains unpaid, have been declared forfeited in accordance with the law, and will be sold at auction at the office of the Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1868, unless previously redeemed by payment of said assessment and accrued charges.

By order of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

OFFICE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid in full in gold coin, on and after that date at the banking house of FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad Company.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice-President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN (11) Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 42 Wall-st., on TEUSDAY, the 14th day of January proximo.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY, Dec. 16, 1867.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, falling due on the 1st of January, 1868, will be paid at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

STATE OF TENNESSEE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Dec. 5, 1867.

THE INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC debt of the State of Tennessee, falling due on the 1st day of January, 1868, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank of the City of New-York.

G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 191 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

N. AMERMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Dec. 10, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE Coupons due on the 1st of January, 1868, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS OF THE SACRAMENTO Valley Railroad Company's bonds, due Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the banking-house of EUGENE KELLY & CO., No. 24 Nassau-st., New-York.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Agent and Attorney.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at their Banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-house, Broadway and Chambers-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

HYKOS LYDIA MINING COMPANY, 5,000 fully-paid shares of the capital stock of this company for sale at 50 cents per share. Apply to E. Wallace.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, DUE JAN. 1, 1868, Will be paid on and after that date, IN GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax, At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba Line) TELEGRAPH.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY'S STOCK

for sale at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Commission Broker in Express, Telegraph and Miscellaneous Securities.

SECURITIES—NINE TOWN BONDS, MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, old Superior R. R. MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS, old Beloit R. R. FOND DU LAC, Wis., (old bonds.) LA CROSSE, Wis., (old bonds.) MINERAL POINT, Wis., (old bonds.) and other WESTERN SECURITIES. Wanted at market rates. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, Exchange on London and Paris, Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & Co., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Henry Lanier and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The interest on the entire issue having priority amount to $2,889,633, making the total encumbrance $3,889,590, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and the condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the stockholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL be closed on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons insuring by policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year, prior to 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premium, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, the 14th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Pah-Ranagat Valley Silver Mining Company for the election of seven trustees will be held at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall-st., on FRIDAY, Dec. 27, 1867, at 12 o'clock.

A. L. BROWN, Acting Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R. Co., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND NO. 16.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quart rly dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½) free of Government tax, on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, and the semi-annual dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, next, at the office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on Saturday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M., and reopen on Friday, Jan. 17, 1867.

By order of the Board,

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY CO., No. 187 Washington-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ERIE Railway Company have declared a dividend on the Preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year 1867, of seven per cent., payable, less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 6th day of January next, at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of the Preferred stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of the Preferred stock will close on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., and reopen on the 7th of January, 1868. By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. from the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock or the Company (free of Government tax) has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1868.

The transfer books will be closed from and after 3 o'clock P. M. Dec. 17 until and including Jan. 2, 1868.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR. Co., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 32 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Toledo and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Companies, payable Jan. 2, 1868. The transfer books will close on SATURDAY, 21st inst., and reopen Jan. 2, 1868.

GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 11 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after January 2, 1868.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, free of all tax, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the day of payment.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable, clear of taxes, on and after Dec. 24, 1867, to stockholders of that date. Stockholders residing in New-York will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

SAMUEL DUTTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1867.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Company, No. 73 Broadway, on and after the 2d day of January, 1868.

W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

Dated Dec. 16, 1867.

BULLION CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, OF COLORADO.—A dividend has been declared payable Jan. 1, 1868, to stockholders of that date. Payable in Boston at the office of the Company, No. 19 Lindall-st., and in New-York at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

J. P. WHITNEY, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.
Six per cent. allowed, free of tax, on sums from $1 to $5 b'k.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT. Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000. Books in English, French and German. ASSETS, $4,300,418 64.

GREENWICH SAVINGS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1867.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE ordered Interest to be paid to Depositors at the rate of Six per cent. on sums from Five to Five Hundred Dollars, and Five per cent. on sums exceeding Five Hundred Dollars, agreeably with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government Tax, and payable on and after Jan. 20, 1868.

Interest not called for will be credited as principal and draw interest from Jan. 1, 1868.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJAMIN F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRICE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, Dec. 16, 1867.

INTEREST FOR THE THREE AND six months ending Jan. 1, 1868, will be paid at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursday from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION NOTICE.

The undersigned will as heretofore give their PERSONAL attention to public sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Bonds and other securities. Executors, administrators and others wishing to dispose of real or personal property at public sale, will find our terms as liberal as those of any responsible auction house. No charge (except actual disbursements for printing, advertising, &c.,) will be made unless sales are effected. They will also give their personal attention to the selling of real estate at private sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE English-basement house in West 38th-st.; bargain at $21,500.

Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in West 54th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; first-class, $40,000.

Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in St. Mark's-place; first-class house, $27,000.

Also, four-story brown-stone high-stoop in West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. College lease.

Peculiar benefits of HAGGERTY, PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

A NEW BROWN-STONE DWELLING for sale at a bargain, on West 48th-st. Price, $22,500.

A three-story ditto on 49th-st., near Broadway cars. $20,500.

An elegant four-story brown-stone, 22x50x100, near St. Thomas' (new) Church. $27,000.

Apply No. 41 West 48th-st., between 9 and 11 A. M. or 4 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIdence in close proximity to the 8th-av., in one of the most fashionable up-town streets; stables attached; house built by the owner by day's work; size of house, 22x75; lot, 25x100 feet. For further particulars inquire of D. G. CROSBY, No. 133 Nassau-st.

$26,000—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6 by 50; elegant order; West 39th-st. Others, $12,000 to $60,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, 19 rooms, in West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION, ELIGIBLY located in 124th-st., a modern three-story high-stoop house; price $12,000. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE,

Pleasant house, partly furnished, 36x40 barn, 1½ acres prettily laid out, 15 minutes' ride from depot at Hackensack, N. J. A fine fruit, garden-house and lawn. Would exchange for City house worth about $25,000 above 23d-st., paying cash for difference. Apply to WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 17 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A BARGAIN.—For sale, to let or exchange, a large frame house, in good order, containing thirty rooms, with an acre of ground; situated in a small thriving village in Fairfield County Conn., on the line of the New-Haven Railroad; well calculated for a boarding-house or boarding-house or seminary; fine surf bathing within half a mile; location healthy and beautiful; only a short distance from railroad depot and steamboat landing. For further particulars inquire of J. W. DAVENPORT, Fulton-av., corner of Oxford-st., Brooklyn.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let, for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MODEL FARMS FOR SALE IN NEW-JERSEY—Many of them within one hour and thirty minutes of Railway, N. J. Also, some fine houses and a few lots for sale, and two or three first-class hotels to let cheap in the Cities of Rahway, Elizabeth and Perth Amboy, N. J. J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET.

FORDHAM PROPERTY TO LEASE.

THE COUNTRY SEAT OF THE LATE PETER LORILLARD, consisting of about

400 ACRES.

On it are STABLES, GARDENERS', FARMERS' AND SHEPHERDS' HOUSES.

In addition to

THE MANSION HOUSE,

which is THOROUGHLY FURNISHED, and has gas and water, and

THE GREENHOUSE and GRAPERIES are all in perfect order. It can be divided if required into

THREE SEPARATE PLACES,

each with houses, barns, stables, &c. Immediate possession given. Apply to P. & G. LORILLARD, No. 16 Chambers-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

NEAR THE TIMES OFFICE.—TO LEASE, the two buildings No. 22 Spruce-st., and No. 181 William-st., forming an L and adjoining on the rear. Possession May 1. Apply to C. R. CHRISTOPHER, No. 8 Wooster-st.

UNION-SQUARE.—TO LET OR LEASE—THE house No. 27 East 14th-st., two doors from Union-square, between Union-square and 5th-av. Apply to W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 838 Broadway, before 10 A. M. or after 7 P. M. No. 473 Broadway.

ANICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, ON A West 25th-st.; boarders or private family; rent low. Furnished rooms on Clinton-place. Other houses to suit. EKKINS, BURR & CO., No. 21 Clinton-place.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Harlem Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR UNION-square to rent to a private family. Apply to W. H. LEROY, No. 54 William-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 106 Chff-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO LET.

A small family having more rooms than needed, will let one or two nicely-furnished on second floor to gentlemen only, without board; house convenient to cars, on west side of town. Address B., Box 170 *Times* Office.

AN AMERICAN FAMILY HAVING MORE room than they require, would accommodate a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen with pleasant rooms and board; house has all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 506 7th-av., corner of 41st-st.

TO LET—A FINE FRONT PARLOR FOR HUSband and wife, or single gentlemen; if wished, a piano for use, and a front basement for business, in the private house, No. 34 Allen-st., near Canal.

TO LET—HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO RE-spectable family, at moderate rents, at Nos. 170 and 172 East 34th-st., (old numbers) near 2d-av. Inquire on the premises.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely furnished front room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfasts, if desired.

SECOND STORY FRONT PARLOR AND bedroom, also, single rooms, for gentlemen, to let, at No. 15 University-place.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to let to gentlemen only, without board.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, a large room on second floor, at $18 per week for two. No. 260 West 11th-st., formerly 54 Hammond-st.

NO. 38 EAST 19TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished apartments, with unexceptionable table; references given and required.

NO. 40 WEST 38TH-ST., MURRAY-HILL, near 5th-av.—Furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board; private table, if desired.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to let, without board, single and en suite, third and fourth floors, front.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—HOUSE first-class; all conveniences; adjoining Coleman House. Apply at No. 1,179 Broadway, near 28th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—STORES ON WEST. WASHington, Greenwich and the cross streets. Having been located in this part of the City the past ten years, I am prepared to negotiate the renting of stores with dispatch to select parties. SAMUEL D. MACK, No. 158 Reade-st., from 2 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE FIRST-class furnished house. Address OGDEN HAGGERTY, No. 2 Reed-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS, CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 BROADWAY.

DIVIDEND NO. 72.—A DIVIDEND For six months and three months, payable Jan. 20, 1868—regular—at rate of 6 per cent. per annum, on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger sums, extra 1 per cent. on sums exceeding $1,000, undisturbed for three years; 2 per cent. on similar sums, undisturbed for two years, and 1 per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. The extra dividend being thus apportioned for the benefit of those depositors whose money has most largely contributed to the surplus.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
DEC. 12, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 293 BOWERY.

Six Per Cent. Interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 2 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. On Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7. German spoken.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK. NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BANKING HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIXPER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000, free of Government tax. Money deposited now draws interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
V. I. PEYTON, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER,

P. R. WILKINS & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

No. 7 PINE-ST.,

NEAR BROADWAY:

ATTENTION.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FINE BRONZES, PARIAN MARBLE AND JEWELRIES, AT THE IMPORTER'S OFFICE, NO. 173 BROADWAY, TO-DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER

Will sell by auction on the EVENING of MONDAY, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway,

A SUPERB COLLECTION OF CHOICE OIL PAINTING,

embracing the works of our favorite artist,

A. F. TAIT,

consisting of his well-known subjects, viz.: SPORTING AND FARM-YARD SCENES, QUAIL, DUCKS, WOODCOCK, CHICKENS, &c., &c.

They are now on exhibition, free, with catalogues as above.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

NOW AT PRIVATE SALE, AT HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER'S

Auction Salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

A first-class Alexandre Organ, double bank, rosewood case, eight stops and double bank coupler; will be sold reasonable; in thorough order.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction THIS DAY (Thursday), Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (For account of whom it may concern.)

200 shares New-Jersey Zinc Co., com. stock, $100 each.
$1,000 City of Hoboken 7 per cent. Bonds.
1,000 shares Pittsburgh & Maritime Mining Co., $10 each.
25 shares Redfield & Rice Manf. Co. (hypoth.), $100 each.
$1,000 Brooklyn S. S. & Emigration Co. 7 per cent. bonds.
5 shares Carrington & Co.'s Express Stock, $50 each.
320 shares Consolidated Coal Co., of Maryland, $ 00 each.
2 shares Corn Exchange Insurance Co. $50 each.
15 shares Grocers' Insurance Co., $25 each.
2½ shares St. Mark's Insurance Co., $25 each.
60 shares National Peat Co. (hypothecated), $100 each.
100 shares Hudson Coal Marble Co. (hypoth.), $10 each.
100 shares New-York City Telegraph Co., $50 each.

Regular auction sales of Tobacco and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for many years, or special sales made on any day desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Dealer and Broker in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York. Established 16 years.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

ABSOLUTE SALE OF FIFTY LOTS ON 3D AND 4TH AVS., 63D AND 64TH STS.—LAWRENCE & FOULKE will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, the following very desirably located

REAL ESTATE:

THIRD-AV.—East side, 50 feet 5 inches north of 64th-st., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, 8 lots, comprising the entire front between 63d and 64th sts., each 25x100 feet.

FOURTH-AV.—East side, between 63d and 63d sts., 6 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 13 lots, each 25x100 feet, and the 13 gores in rear of same.

SIXTY-THIRD-ST.—North side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 4 lots, each 25x100 feet.

SIXTY-FOURTH-ST.—South side, 100 feet east of 4th-av., 3 lots, each 25x100 feet.

Title indisputable. Maps and further particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., Broadway. Room D, basement, or of ABNER L. ELY, Esq., No. 22 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 20, SATURDAY, 21, and MONDAY, 23, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the ART GALLERIES, No. 817 and 819 Broadway,

IMPORTANT SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS, commencing on FRIDAY EVENING, with the RUSSELL ITEMS, being the private collection of the late Dr. Rugglès, which comprises his most choice and favorite works, never before offered for sale.

On SATURDAY EVENING will be offered a choice collection of pictures by celebrated and favorite American and European artists.

On MONDAY EVENING will be offered the collection of our favorite artist, A. F. Tait, comprising his usual variety of pleasing pictures.

The above will be on exhibition on and after Monday, day and evening, till sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-AV. DIVISION-ST. AND THE CANAL, HUNTER'S POINT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Metropolitan Glass Company:

West-av.—The lease of the plot of ground, together with the buildings thereon, comprising the entire front on West-av., between Division-st. and the canal, being 202.6x240 feet, now occupied by the Metropolitan Glass Company. Lease is from Columbia College, and will have to run from May 1, 1867, at a ground rent of $1,400 and taxes per annum, with a privilege of purchasing the property any time before the expiration of the lease at $20,000.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 2D-AV., 107TH AND 108TH STS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following-described lots:

2d-AV.—Four lots on the southwest corner of 2d-av. 101st-st.

106TH-ST.—Sixteen lots, north side, comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.

108TH-ST.—Sixteen lots on south side 101st-st., comprising the entire front between 2d and 3d avs.

These lots will be in plots and offered singly, with the privilege of 60 per cent. may remain on bond and mortgage for three or five years.

ROBT. A. HAGGERTY, Auctioneer.
HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 PINE-ST.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE

SHIPPING.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Jan. 25.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 8.
The elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Jan. 4.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 22.
CHINA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 29.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $150
Second Cabin Passage 80
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.
Chief Cabin Passage $165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $125
Second Cabin Passage 70
Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 28
NAPOLEON III., LEMAIRE ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
HECLA ..... Dec. 18
TARIFA ..... Dec. 25
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin ..... $80 Gold.
Steerage ..... $25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.
THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $1?0; second cabin $65; steerage $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
CHICAGO ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
MANHATTAN ..... WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.
Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
VIRGINIA, PROWSE ..... SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, CUTTING ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 4
DENMARK, THOMSON ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ERIN, FORBES ..... SATURDAY, Jan. 18
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF BOSTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 21
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... SATURDAY ..... Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 4
CITY OF WASHINGTON ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 11
ETNA ..... SATURDAY ..... Jan. 18
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. RICH. ADAMS, Dec. 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. BARTON, Dec. 26.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Jan. 2.
For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP MOUNT VERNON,
Will sail for above ports from PIER NO. 28 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage Apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
The elegant first-class iron steamship GEORGIA,
JOHN DEAKEN, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 39, East River, as above, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to E. W. TURNER, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE—FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the fine side-wheel steamship NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, for St. Thomas and the Brazil ports, on TUESDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River.
For freight or passage apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, DIRECT.)
The splendid steamship TYBEE,
D. CAULKINS Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
N. B.—Goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, without charge for drayage in Galveston. Also, to Indianola and Lavacca without charge for forwarding.

REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Freight 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. First cabin passage $15.
The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight, and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading given to all points on the South Carolina and connecting railroads.
The fine steamship MATANZAS is now being refitted for the Winter service, and will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship RALEIGH, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RALEIGH, Capt. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEN. MEADE, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
For passage or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua,
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
JAN. 4, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship AMERICA.
JAN. 24, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEVADA.
FEB. 14, 1868—Steamship DAKOTA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
JAN. 15, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Persons purchasing tickets this month for steamer ARAGO, Jan. 4, can do so at the VERY LOW PRICE of $100 first cabin; $80 second cabin; $40 steerage, in currency, through to San Francisco, railroad fare and subsistence included.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Steamer RISING STAR will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Friday at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, LYONS, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 28,
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, THURSDAY, Dec. 19.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, THURSDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.,
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.
The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 12 M.	Wednes., Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 12:30 P. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 2 P. M.	Wednes., Dec. 11, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 7:30 A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M.	Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M.	Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M.	Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M.
Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M.
Saturday, Dec. 21, 3 P. M.	Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E. R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P. M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

FOR SALE—THE STEAMBOAT JOHN ROMER.—By order of the Greenwich and Rye Steamboat Co., the steamboat JOHN ROMER, well known as the fastest boat of her class in these waters, will be sold, without reserve, by Burdett, Jones & Co., on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock. For full particulars apply at ABENDROTH BROS., No. 109 Beekman-st., or O. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEWARE THE NORTHEASTER.
BROWNE'S STANDARD PATENT METALLIC WEATHER STRIPS AND WINDOW BANDS
Totally exclude cold, wind, rain and drafts from doors and windows of every description. Those invaluable Strips, having stood the test of six years on some of the most superb public and private buildings in the United States and Canadas, need no further recommendation.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
NO. 62 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
Agents wanted South and West.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATment of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

TO SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—CANDIES AT REduced prices for the Holidays.
J. A. QUINN, No. 242 Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE LOW—A LOT OF COUNTERS, TAbles and shelving, suitable for a dry goods or clothing house. Apply at 100 and 102 Reade-st., up stairs.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOOT OF CORTLANDT-ST.—A DOUBLE-TRACK PASSENGER LINE SOUTH AND WEST.—No change of cars for 758 miles; 48 miles saved to Chicago, 115 to Cincinnati, 380 to Mobile, 115 to St. Louis, 210 to Memphis, and 270 miles to New-Orleans. Four Through Trains daily; 8:40 A. M., 12 noon, 5 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 7:30 P. M. only.
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1867.
7 A. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
8:40 A. M.—Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburgh without change of cars, connections at Pittsburgh and Baltimore for the West, and at Baltimore and Washington for the South.
10 A. M.—For West Philadelphia
12 Noon—West Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, connecting at Baltimore with Western lines, via Wheeling and Parkersburgh.
1 P. M.—Philadelphia Way, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
4 P. M.—Philadelphia, (Walnut-st. wharf.)
5 P. M.—Cincinnati Express for West Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Silver-palace cars run through to Cincinnati without change; but one change to St. Louis and Chicago.
6:30 P. M.—Daily for Philadelphia, (Kensington.)
7:30 P. M.—Daily for Baltimore and Washington without change, connecting at Pittsburgh (sleeping cars to Altoona) and Baltimore, with trains for the West, and at Wilmington, Del., and Washington for the South.
Tickets obtained and baggage checked at all hours of the day, at the Company's ticket office, foot of Cortlandt-st. Also, at Depot Jersey City; Market-st., Newark; Elizabeth, and at ticket offices and principal hotels in New-York.
F. W. JACKSON, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or col e. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 17 West 38th-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies. No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, will reopen, Sept. 17.
REV. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

$15.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER of the piano, singing and the French language from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris, has one or two disengaged hours; terms for either branch $15; for all $20 per quarter; a favorable arrangement would be made with a school in or near the City. Address L. V., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG MAN FROM COLLEGE IS desirous of obtaining in the City or country a situation as teacher; would not object to receive a few pupils to prepare for college. Address, for one week, TUTOR, No. 5 Thompson-st.

A THEOLOGICAL STUDENT, GRADUate of Yale, experienced teacher, would like to devote several hours a day to private pupils or in a school; best City references given. Address T. F. J., No. 9 University-place.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher of the higher classics, English and French desires an engagement; good references. Address K. W., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

A SWISS LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation as teacher of the French language in a private family or school. Address C. E., Box No. 91 Station L.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IN THE TOWN OF OYSTER BAY, Long Island, a board mill, in perfect working order, erected 1866, engine, boiler, beating engines and board machine, new and well adapted for the continuance of the business: a steady head of water of about 30 horse power. For further particulars apply to ROBT. FRANCIS, receiver, No. 51 Beaver-st., New-York, or on the premises, at Locust Valley.

FOR SALE—A BUTTON AND KNIFE SCALE factory, 76th-st., near 3d-av. No particular knowledge required.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MILK STORE No. 330 1st-av.

DRY GOODS

GREATEST BARGAINS
OFFERED THIS SEASON.
STRANG & ADRIANCE,
No. 355 BROADWAY, between Leonard and Franklin, will commence on MONDAY to close out their
Wholesale Stock of Rich Silks and Dress Goods At Retail.
Most of these goods were purchased at the late LARGE PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES, which enables them to sell these goods at about
50 Cents on the Dollar
of cost of importation. Also,
THE BEST KID GLOVES,
of a celebrated Paris make, in all colors, for Ladies and Gentlemen, at $1 per pair, or $12 per dozen, ever sold in New-York. Also,
THE GREATEST VARIETY OF
Rich Shawls, Lyons' Mantilla Velvets and Cloakings,
ALSO,
5,000 DRESSES
OF
MERINOES, POPLINS, PRINTS,
and other DRESS GOODS, put up in PATTERNS, for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
and placed on separate counters for convenience of customers.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
NOS. 827 AND 829 BROADWAY, NEAR 13TH-ST.
BONNETS AND ROUND HATS.
ALSO,
CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
DRESSES, SACKS AND OVERCOATS, INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR, LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
AND
BUTTONS,
JET BELTS AND SASHES.
An invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer below cost of importation.
FANS,
FRENCH JEWELRY
AND
FLOWERS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A full assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS'
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SASH RIBBONS AND FANCY TIES.
ALSO,
NOVELTIES FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
The above we offer at low prices.
EDWARD A. MORRISON, Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS,
A SUITABLE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ARCTIC OVERSHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.
POCKET RUBBERS.
This convenient style of overshoes at $1 per pair.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS AT $4 PER PAIR.
CANTRELL,
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MACKENZIE'S
CLOAKS, SACKS
AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,)
In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.
W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

FURS! FURS!!
at
POPULAR PRICES
in
SABLE,
ROYAL ERMINE,
MINK,
ASTRAKHAN,
SIBERIAN SQUIRREL, &c.
Carriage and Sleigh Robes in variety.
Foot-muffs, Mufflers, Gauntlets and Skating-caps.
Every article guaranteed.
BURKE, No. 809 Broadway, adjoining Lord & Taylor,
Branch, No. 28 Fulton-st.

GOODS FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
Infant's Wardrobes, children's Cloaks and Suits, Cloth Sacks, Blouses, Gabrielle Dresses, &c., &c.
Ready made and made to order.
Slips, Aprons, Waists, Blankets, Bibs, Shoes, Corsets, Spencers, Caps, Bonnets, &c., &c.
At F. DE PERCEVAL'S.
No 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.
Velvets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's opera kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
T. B. BYNNER & CO.,
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description.
GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND ALL TIME
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES.
AT WHOLESALE, NO. 189 BROADWAY;
AT RETAIL, NO. 157 FULTON-ST.

GOODYEAR'S
INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
NO. 205 BROADWAY,
NEXT TO THE CORNER OF FULTON-ST.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in every description of
RUBBER GOODS,
VULCANITE JEWELRY,
TOYS OF ALL KINDS,
suitable for holiday presents.
Rubber Clothing,
Boots and Shoes,
Combs, Gloves,
Piano Covers, &c., &c.

AT BOTH OUR STORES
we are now opening a very large assortment of useful and ornamental fancy goods
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Rich work boxes, writing desks, glove boxes, handkerchief boxes.
Portfolios, ladies' satchels, inkstands, &c.
Black walnut brackets, etageres, bookstands, &c.
Toilet sets, perfume bottles, cups and saucers.
Morocco dressing cases, at very low prices.
500 boxes sontags and hoods, 3s., 4s., 5s. and 6s.
Wool scarfs, mitts, leggings, nubias, very low.
2,000 fine embroidered sets, 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., 10s., bargains.
Large heavy blankets, $4 50, $5, $6 and $8.
Customers should examine our immense assortment before purchasing. We have large lots from every auction sale suitable for the holidays.
Store open till 10 P. M., to accommodate customers wishing to avoid the crowd during the day.
RONALDSON & MEARES,
Corner 6th-av. and 19th-st.,
And No. 185 8th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

ELEGANT HOLIDAY GIFTS.
Genuine Paris made
WALKING SUITS,
long train dresses and robes, in silk, velvet, poplins and other fashionable materials.
CORSETS AND SKIRTS,
in all the latest styles, 30 per cent. below cost of importation.
GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.

DIARIES FOR 1868.
From 25 cents to $3 each; all styles. Daily Journals, Expense Books, Writing Desks, Portfolios, Games, Chessmen, Dominoes, Slates, Leather Bags, Pocket-books, Blank Books and Stationery. Large variety of USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS AT RETAIL. Prices low. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS.
The greatest variety in the City at
H. M. FAIRCHILD'S BAZAAR,
No. 377 6th-av. and 23d-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
A great variety at low prices at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.
N. B. French perfumery, soaps, extracts, &c.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT LEATHER goods from the Paris Exposition, traveling, toilet and shopping bags, glove-boxes, dressing-cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., tells the name and shows likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers.

ASTONISHING.—KEMBLE, CLAIRVOYANT, reveals the past, present and future; advice in business, love, absent friends, &c. No. 108 Bleecker-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gents, $1.

165 BOWERY.—MME. WIDGER, CLAIRvoyant, tells all you want to know; losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

NOTICE.—THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN Canal will be closed for navigation on the 20th inst., unless sooner stopped by ice.
J. G. STEVENS, Engineer and Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GERMAN DRAMA.
Director ..... MAX MARETZEK
MISS JANAUSCHEK'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES BEFORE HER DEPARTURE FOR THE WEST.
The Director has the pleasure to announce that the celebrated tragedienne, Miss Janauschek, will appear in this City in four of her most famous characters during next week.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 23,
will be performed Mosenthal's celebrated drama of DEBORAH.
Miss JANAUSCHEK in her celebrated role of DEBORAH.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25,
MARIA STUART.
Tickets and seats can be secured this morning at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; and the box office Academy of Music.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND GALA NIGHT.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 20,
BENEFIT OF THE FRENCH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.
Offenbach's celebrated Opera,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE DE GEROLSTEIN,
by Mr. BATEMAN'S Parisian Opera Troupe.
Mlle. Tostee in the role of the Grand Duchess.
GRAND BALLET,
LA NYMPHE DES BOIS,
with Mlles. MORLACCHI, BLASINA, DIANI, and all the corps de ballet.
Tickets for sale at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TWO NIGHTS ONLY.	MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL.	FRIDAY, Dec. 20, FANCHON. SATURDAY, Dec. 21, LITTLE BAREFOOT;

supported by Mr. JAMES W. COLLIER and a powerful company.
MISS MITCHELL'S
First appearance here since her return from Europe, and her last previous to her departure for California.
Box book now open.

FRENCH THEATRE—BEGINS AT 7¾.
H. L. BATEMAN ..... Lessee and Director
TWELFTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE,
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN,
and last week but one of its representation, in consequence of the necessity of fulfilling a contract made some months since for its production in Boston on the 30th of December.
Mlle. TOSTEE has resumed the role of the Duchess.
This world-renowned, brilliant and enchanting opera, with its admirable cast, gorgeous costumes and exhilarating music, on
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 19,
and THURSDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21,
LA JOIE FAIT PEUR,
(Joy Causes Fear,) and
LES AMOURS DE CLEOPATRE.
Mlle. REILLEZ will appear.
Tickets at the Theatre, and Nos. 895, 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.
The Press excepted, the FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

ADELAIDE RISTORI—MARIE ANTOINETTE
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. GRAU.
Performs this week, Dec. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, in Cincinnati, and will return to NEW-YORK before her departure for Havana, to give a few representations of
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
COMMENCING MONDAY, DEC. 30,
AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

BANVARD'S OPERA-HOUSE AND MUSEUM
Will reopen SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1867, with a dramatization of
CHARLES DICKENS'
POPULAR NOVEL, ENTITLED
OUR MUTUAL FRIEND;
OR,
FOUND DROWNED.
Produced with
NEW SCENERY,
NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
NEW PROPERTIES,
ORIGINAL MUSIC, &c.,
and a powerful cast, including the popular artists,
MISS MARY MITCHELL AND J. W. ALBAUGH.
In connection with the Museum, and to be seen at all hours, the
WONDERFUL MAMMOTH CAVE.
The most unique and wonderful curiosity ever presented to the public, being a representation of
AN ACTUAL CAVERN,
with stalactite and stalagmite formations, cascades, arches, grottoes, halls and passages.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

IRVING HALL.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, 1867.
GRAND CONCERT.
Last appearance of the eminent and highly successful American Prima Donna,
MISS JENNY BUSK.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS
will read in the STEINWAY HALL TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, his "Nicholas Nickleby," (at Mr. Squeers' School,) and "Boots at the Holly-Tree Inn."

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.—Further readings at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31. The names and addresses of persons desiring to purchase tickets of admission for these readings can be registered at Steinway Hall THIS DAY, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats at the announced price of $2 each will be reserved for such purchasers, strictly in the order of their application, personally or by letter.
Tickets to be paid for on registration. Ample notice will be given of the time when persons so registered can receive their tickets on application at the Hall.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
A MATINEE READING OF "DAVID COPPERFIELD" and "BOOTS AT THE HOLY-TREE INN," on SATURDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock. The previous advertisement as to registration, applies to this reading also.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
The tickets for Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' third course of four readings, on the evenings of THURSDAY, Dec. 26; FRIDAY, Dec. 27; MONDAY, Dec. 30, and TUESDAY, Dec. 31, and also for the matinee of SATURDAY, Dec. 28, will be ready for delivery at the box office, Steinway Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 21, and following days, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. All persons whose names have been registered for these readings will please apply as above, and upon presentation of the numbered receipts which they hold, tickets will be delivered to them.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL
IN THE
SUNDAY-SCHOOL ROOMS,
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
(corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.,)
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY,
from 12 M. to 10 P. M.,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BUILDING FUND.
Season tickets, 50 cents; single admission, 25 cents.

THE LADIES' INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY OF ST. BARNABAS' CHAPEL, (in aid of destitute women and children,) are now holding a fair at Union Hall, No. 956 Broadway, corner 23d-st., every day from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, at 5 P. M. Admission 10 cents.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, a vocal and instrumental concert will be given. Tickets 50 cents.

DANCING

C. H. RIVERS'
NEW AND ELEGANT DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 130 State-st., corner of Court-st., Brooklyn.
THE FINEST INSTITUTION OF THE KIND IN THE UNITED STATES.
These rooms are now open for the reception of pupils and formation of classes. Several new classes are now forming
Ladies—Tuesday and Friday afternoons.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday Evenings.
Misses and Masters—Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons. A new class for Misses and Masters Saturday Morning, at 10 o'clock.
For terms, &c., send for a circular. Inclose 25c. for a pamphlet, containing a description of the fashionable quadrilles, and upward of eighty figures of the German.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Have removed to their
NEW WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby, one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels,
Where they are prepared to furnish every variety of
CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
BEDDING, &c., &c.
UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND AT THEIR USUAL REASONABLE PRICES.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

MILLINERY.

ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION
IN MILLINERY GOODS.
ELEGANT AND APPROPRIATE GIFTS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
LADIES' AND MISSES VELVET AND FRENCH FELT HATS,
Trimmed and Untrimmed,
At 50 cents on the Dollar.
RIBBONS, SILKS, SATINS,
VELVETS, SASHES,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
All first-class goods,
At 50 per cent. below Broadway Prices.
The largest assortment of
BONNET FRAMES IN THE CITY.
AT SLOANE'S, 319 CANAL-ST.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

VELVET BONNETS AND FURS FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Bonnets at reduced prices; children's bonnets and furs; sable furs $50; a set worth over $100. L. BINNS, No. 377 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day.
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
EVERY EVENING, and MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, Goldsmith's glorious comedy, in five acts.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER;
Or, THE MISTAKES OF A NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, (by express desire,) Kotzebue's splendid tragedy of
THE STRANGER.
Previous to the play,
Mr. HARRY ROBINSON, the "HUMAN ORCHESTRA," will play upon a variety of instruments of a novel and unique description.
The marvel and wonder of the world.
AN INFANT FEMALE ESAU!!!
Hairy all over, with elegant human form.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
LIVING GORILLA! LIVING GORILLA!
TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, GIANTESS, FAT LADY, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LEOPARD CHILD, LIVING SKELETON, SEA-LEOPARDS, LEARNED SEAL, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, BEARDED LADY, SNAKES, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST, GRAND AQUARIA.
HANNIBAL, JR., HANNIBAL, JR.,
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited, can be seen day and night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
On MONDAY, Dec. 23, the entirely new spectacular Christmas pantomime, entitled LITTLE DEW DROP; Or, THE FAIRIES HOME IN THE PALACE OF NEPTUNE.
Tickets for Christmas can be procured any day this week.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT ..... Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
LAST WEEK OF
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF SPIRITED AND EXCITING SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
introducing the full strength of
THE MOST COMPLETE TROUPE OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever organized in America.
ON MONDAY NEXT
will be produced a new and magnificent
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.
MATINEES EVERY DAY NEXT WEEK.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
INAUGURAL SEASON OF THE LA GRANGE and BRIGNOLI GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
MAX STRAKOSCH respectfully announces that all arrangements have been completed for the opening of PIKE'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 6, 1868, when Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE and Sig. BRIGNOLI, and a brilliant Company will inaugurate a season of GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.
J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.
NOTICE.—The first grand reception of the season will take place MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 23. Tickets may be obtained at the Gymnasium.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS
for any of Mr. Dickens' Lectures can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
No. 114 BROADWAY.

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY of the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum will be held THIS EVENING, 19th inst., at the Asylum, No. 67 West 10th-st., near 6th-av., at 7 P. M. Interesting exercises may be expected. The public are invited to attend.

LECTURES.

WENDELL PHILLIPS
Will lecture at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19.
Subject—*The Surrender of Congress.*
Seats can now be secured and tickets be had of DYAS & CO., No. 246 Fulton-st.
Tickets 35 and 25 cents.
Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Fourth Lecture of the course will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1867, at Cooper Institute, by Hon. RICHARD O'GORMAN. Ample arrangements have been made to prevent any difficulty in the reception of tickets for the balance of the course. Sufficient doors will be open. HENRY L. SLOTE, Chairman Lecture Committee.
FREDERICK H. GROSZ, Secretary Lecture Committee.

LECTURE.—THE LECTURE ON READING, (put off on account of the storm,) by CORNELIUS R. DISOSWAY, Esq., will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock, before the Bloomingdale Lyceum, Broadway, near 100th-st.
THOMAS PETERS, D. D., President.
T. MANSON, Vice-President.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGIcal Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Th ands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY sati orily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of orrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal seases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY,—Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c. $1 50.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

ALL UNFORTUNATES MAY CONFIDENTLY consult Dr. GRINDLE, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts. Sure and immediate relief in all special complaints.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills: one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL advice in special complaints, should call on Dr. WEST, 545 Broadway. Consultation strictly confidential

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed; female physician.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager ..... WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7, begins 7¾.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1867,
will be performed the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
THE BEST AND ONLY BALLET IN AMERICA.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE, CHILD VIVANDIERE,
Splendid Tableaux, Costumes, Marches, Scenery, Premium Transformation, &c., EVERY EVENING till further notice.
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ..... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SERIES OF STANDARD COMEDIES.
THURSDAY, Dec. 19,
Sheridan's great comedy of
THE RIVALS
Characters by Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. C. WILLIAMSON, Miss MARY GANNON, Mrs. VERNON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss ANNIE WARD and others.
FRIDAY—THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
SATURDAY—THE RIVALS.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
JAMES E. HAYES ..... Lessee
G. L. FOX ..... Stage Manager
C. W. TAYLEURE ..... Business Manager
"The Living Sensation of the Town."—Herald.
Eighth week of the Great Shakespearean Spectacle,!
"A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."
With its rare wealth of

EXQUISITE PAINTING, SHAKESPEARE'S POETRY, MENDELSSOHN'S MUSIC, SHAKESPEARE'S HUMOR, GREAT TRANSFORMATIONS, DELIGHTFUL SINGING, and RICH COMIC ACTING.	THE GREAT HIT OF THE SEASON.

Mr. GEORGE L. FOX ..... as ..... BOTTOM.
Miss ROSA COOKE ..... as ..... OBERON.
MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
HOLIDAY MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway,
ELEVENTH WEEK AND CROWDED STILL.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT
with its wondrous Railroad Sensation, and the romantic scenes of Life and Love in these times. GREAT STAR CAST. Seats secured six days in advance.

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.
ENGAGEMENT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
THIS EVENING, AND SATURDAY MATINEE
Charles Reade's exquisite Domestic Drama,
DORA,
founded on Alfred Tennyson's famous poem.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS as DORA.
SATURDAY, FIRST BOWERS MATINEE—DORA.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE,
24th-st., adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
EVERY EVENING,
ORIGINAL BURLESQUE,
YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.
QUEEN BESS ..... Mr. LEFFINGWELL
ESSEX ..... Mrs. CHAS. HOWARD WATKINS
QUEEN BESS MATINEE WEDNESDAY.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
Last Nights in New-York.
DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY,
EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2 P. M.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS, by the celebrated artist, THOMAS NAST, illustrating the history of the country from the landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE BY
MR. W. H. NORTON,
(Late of Wallack's Theatre.)
Admission 5 c.; reserved seats, 75c.
Doors open at 7¼; exhibition commences at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 25, 1867.
THIRD GRAND ORATORIO.
Handel's great work,
THE MESSIAH,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
L. F. HARRISON ..... Director
with the following powerful cast
Mme. PAREPA-ROSA ..... Soprano
Miss C. V. HUTCHINGS ..... Contralto
Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON ..... Tenor
Mr. J. R. THOMAS ..... Baritone
Mr. E. J. CONNOLLY ..... Organist
Mr. F. L. RITTER ..... Conductor
Mr. G. W. COLBY ..... Pianist
THEO. THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA
GRAND CHORUS
OF THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Tickets One Dollar.
Reserved seats fifty cents extra.

NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,
FOURTEENTH SEASON.
An arrangement having been effected between this Society and Mr. L. F. HARRISON, whereby the services of Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and other well-known and efficient artists have been secured for the principal roles in the works selected for performance this season, the Board of Managers invite your attention to the following prospectus:
Bristow's new oratorio, "Daniel," (under the composer's personal direction, he being the Conductor of the Society;) Beethoven's "Mount of Olives," Mendelssohn's 42d Psalm, "As the Hart Pants," and Von Bree's Cantata, "St. Cecilia's Day," are now in rehearsal, and will be given with Mr. Theodore Thomas' Grand Orchestra at Steinway Hall, in the following order:
"DANIEL," SATURDAY, Dec. 28.
"ST. CECILIA'S DAY," THURSDAY, Jan. 30.
"AS THE HART PANTS," THURSDAY, Feb. 27.
"MOUNT OF OLIVES," THURSDAY, March 26.
The price of Subscriber's Season Tickets, admitting two persons to each of the four performances and to rehearsals, is $5, and can be had of
WM. A. POND, President, at the office of the Society, (Pond's Music Stores, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway,)
T. L. HARRIS, Recording Secretary, 825 Broadway.
J. L. DAVIES, Treasurer, (Sheldon & Co.,) No. 500 Broadway.
WILBUR & HASTINGS, Stationers, No. 40 Fulton-st.
Ticket office at Steinway Hall.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
SATURDAY EVENING, 8 o'clock, second grand Concert; orchestra of 100 performers; also, the eminent pianiste, Mlle. Alida Topp.
The last general rehearsal for the Concert will take place on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the Academy of Music.
R. A. DOREMUS, M. D., President.
D. SCHAAD, Secretary.

"THE PILGRIM."—TWELFTH WEEK.—This grand entertainment, so universally popular and meritorious, will soon be removed to Boston. Come at once and see the Paintings, Transformation Finale, and hear the Music. EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Matinee TUESDAY and SATURDAY, 2 P. M. Banyan Hall, Union-square.

CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.
RESERVED SEATS,
single or for the course, can be procured at Nos. 114 and 955 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS of CABINET ORGANS, awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The closest examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

THE ESTEY ORGANS,
With the celebrated Vox Humana Tremolo.
Unequaled by anything in the market.
EIGHTY-EIGHT FIRST PREMIUMS
during the last twenty years.
G. G. SAXE & ROBERTSON, No. 417 Broome-st.

KNABE'S "GOLD MEDAL" PIANOS
With patent Agraffe arrangement; also, the "New Scale" overstrung Pianos—a fine assortment for the Holidays. FREDERICK BLUME,
No. 1,125 Broadway, 2d door above 25th-st.

KINDT & MANZ
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 865 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

PIANO-FORTES AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—All the pianos in wareroom No. 701 Broadway, second floor, will be offered at retail until Jan. 1, at a reduction of 25 per cent.
These pianos are all new and equal to any pianos made.
Every instrument is fully warranted.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS INstrument, black walnut case, full stops and foot-pedals, made by well-known makers. For particulars address Box No. 4,898 Post-office, New-York. Will be sold at a great sacrifice.

$100 TO $600.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF new and second-hand piano-fortes to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PEDAL BASS ORGAN FOR SALE CHEAP.—Three banks keys; splendid tone and in perfect order. Apply to THOS. K. DODGE, No. 130 William-st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS pianos for sale on reasonable terms at A. H. GALE & CO.'S warerooms, No. 207 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROSEWOOD PIANO, 7-octave overstrung bass, nearly new, of superior tone. Apply at No. 84 Wooster-st.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 18.

MEMORIALS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial of citizens of Arkansas, addressed to the Governor of that State, by whom it was transmitted to the Senate, setting forth that in consequence of the destitution in some counties of that State, fears existed of an outbreak, and asking additional military force. It was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a memorial from the Board of Trade, of Norfolk, Virginia, praying for the repeal of the cotton tax, which was laid on the table.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

Mr. MORGAN, from the Library Committee, presented the annual report of the Librarian of Congress, with a resolution to print it for the use of the Senate, which was adopted.

THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Judiciary was discharged, on motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, from the further consideration of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to the inquiry by the Senate in relation to the employment of an Attorney by that Department, in the Court of Claims. They were also discharged, on his motion, from the further consideration of the resolution of inquiry, whether West Virginia is one of the United States; whether the Act to protect all persons in their Constitutional rights is Constitutional; whether the Constitutional Amendment is or not a part of the Constitution,—on the ground that the Senate has already passed upon those questions.

They also report, with a recommendation to postpone, the House bill to regulate the selection of jurors in the District of Columbia.

Mr. SUMNER stated that he desired to examine the bill, and it was laid on the table.

WASHINGTON CITY OFFICERS.

Mr. SUMNER reported from the Committee a bill to regulate the selection of officers in the City of Washington and for other purposes, with amendments. He said that as considerable anxiety prevailed in the District about the bill, he would call it up to-morrow.

THE OCCUPATION OF SAN JUAN.

Mr. HOWARD called up the resolution calling upon the President for information in regard to the joint occupation of San Juan by Great Britain and the United States.

Mr. WILLIAMS stated that a similar resolution had been passed by the House last session. Doubtless the papers transmitted in response would give the information desired.

Mr. HOWARD said that further diplomatic correspondence might have occurred, since if necessary the President could refer them to those papers. He considered that Great Britain had no right to occupy that island which lay within the jurisdictional limits of the United States, and it became the dignity of this Government to correct the error as soon as possible, whichever country was entitled to it. However, the joint occupation should be terminated as early as possible.

Mr. CORBETT believed the President had stated in reply to the House resolution that to give such information would be incompatible with the public interest, and it was not transmitted. This joint occupancy commenced when this nation was very much embarrassed, and it was now about time to terminate it. The island clearly belonged to the United States. He hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Mr. SUMNER saw no objection with the proposed limitation. He did not know that the documents had been furnished to the House. He had perused them and would be glad to see them communicated to the public, one of them being a very able statement of the American side of the question. It would be remembered that before the war the question was about to be submitted to arbitration, Switzerland being the arbiter chosen on the part of the United States, when the matter was terminated by the war. He was glad the resolution was called up, as the question ought to be speedily settled either by arbitration or negotiation.

Mr. CORBETT explained that the United States had consented to establish a division line on the 49th parallel, through the ship channel, giving the Island of Victoria to the British, and the Island of San Juan to the United States; but the posts of the Hudson Bay Company having formerly been outside of that channel, Great Britain claims San Juan though the deepest ship channel lies between the two islands. San Juan belonged absolutely either to one or the other, and he could not see why there should be a joint occupation. He hoped the information would be called for.

The resolution was adopted.

CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, &c., That from and after the passage of this resolution, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to furnish the Congressional printer with correct copies of all laws and joint resolutions, as soon as possible after their approval by the President of the United States, or after they shall have become laws, and that the Congressional printer shall immediately cause to be printed separately the usual number for the use of the two Houses of Congress, and as much of section seven of the act entitled "An Act to expedite and regulate the printing of public documents, and for other purposes," approved June 25, 1864, as requires the Secretary of the Senate to furnish such copies is hereby repealed.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill supplemental to the several acts in relation to the reconstruction of the rebel States, as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That nothing in any of the acts heretofore passed in relation to the reconstruction of the rebel States shall be construed as authorizing the reopening of the Registration acts in any of the States at any time, at any election that shall be held therein, for members of convention as provided in such act; but at any election hereafter held in any of the said States, the qualified voters therein shall be those who were registered as such prior to the general election at which such members were chosen; and at any election in said States upon any constitution framed in and for such States as provided in said act, it shall not be necessary that one-half of all the registered voters shall vote upon the question of its ratification; and so much of any such act as requires that number to vote at such an election is hereby repealed.

Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

NEBRASKA COURTS.

Mr. THAYER introduced a bill to provide a District and Civil Court in Nebraska. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

SENATOR THOMAS.

Mr. JOHNSON, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported that they had examined the evidence in the matter of the admission of PHILIP F. THOMAS, and found nothing to debar him from taking his seat, unless it could be found in the fact that his son had entered the military service of the Confederacy. He submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That Hon. PHILIP F. THOMAS be admitted to his seat on his taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States.

Laid on the table, and with accompanying papers ordered to be printed.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. HOWE called up the House resolution to prevent the forfeiture of certain lands granted to railroad companies in Michigan and Wisconsin on account of their failure to complete their roads in the time specified.

After discussion by Messrs. HENDRICKS, HOWE and DOOLITTLE, the bill was passed.

THE COTTON TAX.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate took up the bill exempting cotton from taxation. The question was on Mr. CONKLING's motion to postpone to February.

Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed the floor, and replied to Mr. MORRILL's assertion, that the exemption was unjust to the North, claiming that the South bore an equal share of the burdens of the Government, and that to tax her agricultural products would be very unjust. He also denied the truth of the assertion that this tax was a boon to the South. It was not so much an injury to the landholder as to the laborer—a burden on the loyal as well as the disloyal. It was really a tax on exports, and therefore unconstitutional. He argued further against the justice of the tax, and said he would vote for the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS, to exempt cotton raised in 1867 remaining in the hands of producers.

Mr. CHANDLER would vote for the postponement. It was easier to take twenty-three millions off than to add it to the revenue. He agreed with Mr. FESSENDEN that the question should be deferred until they could pass upon the whole question of taxation. He understood the very anticipation of the repeal had reduced the price of British cotton two or three cents a pound.

Mr. WILSON hoped whatever they did they would not postpone this matter. He thought if it concerned the lumber interests of Maine, the Senator from Maine (FESSENDEN) would be anxious to have it passed; and if the interests of New-York were involved, the Senator from New-York (CONKLING) would not move to postpone it. He thought it would be wrong to postpone it when a large portion of the South anxiously awaited their action to know what to do during the coming year. The Northern States, especially the Northwest, had been more prosperous the last seven years than during any previous seven, and could bear their present great burdens, while the South had been correspondingly depressed. Before Congress adjourned appeals for national aid would be heard from thence. It was unjust and unwise, therefore, to compare the two sections. The South had been foolish and unwise, and had denounced him and others, but they were still part of the household, and should be conquered again by kindness. He characterized the tax as, with the present prices of cotton, entirely indefensible. The North had too much love of country, and of the whole people, to object to the repeal. He was always for the under dog in the fight.

Mr. HOWE liked the broad and philanthropic spirit manifested by his friend (Mr. WILSON,) but when he considered the practical effect of his views, he saw no philanthropy in imposing upon the North the burden taken from off the South—a burden which had been intended to be borne by the consumer. He opposed at length the remission of the tax, either now or in February.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, followed, discussing the question of the injustice of the tax. Cotton was no longer a monopoly in this country, its great condition (labor) having passed away forever. He gave as an illustration the story of the two merchants, side by side, one of whom prospered and the other did not, the former alleging as a reason, "You buy your goods—I steal mine." No citizen should deem it his duty to lighten the cotton tax by so much as a mill to continue it as a monopoly. Let it take its chances with other products, and let the South turn its attention to other products as well as dividing their lands, so that the interests of labor would be considered. Had the freedmen long ago been given the land to which they were entitled, the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. WILSON) would not now be predicting distress among them. This article of agricultural production bore different relations to the people from any other. He knew no rule of political economy in favor of exempting an agricultural production as such from tax. The rule was that articles of necessity should be exempted. Cotton was not such, but simply an article of export.

Mr. GRIMES asked if whether one hundred millions of dollars worth of wool per year was imported it was not still a necessity to the producer.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said it should not be exempted from the burdens of the country.

Mr. GRIMES repeated the question, asking whether, because of the excess of exportation, wool ceased to be an article of necessity.

Mr. MORRILL said he did not agree that cotton should be taxed because it was exported, but because it was not a necessity. In reply to a question from Mr. DAVIS, he said he regarded wheat as an article of prime necessity. He would vote for the amendments to reduce the tax to one cent, and to suspend it for one year. He believed that it would be an injury to the South to remove it, and thought the people would never agree to it.

Mr. HENDERSON advocated the bill, fully claiming that the tax had done much to create and foster the disaffection of the South, and discussing the general policy and constitutionality of taxing agricultural products. He said the suspension would be tantamount to a repeal, as if suspended it would never again be reimposed.

Mr. FESSENDEN said in reply to a remark by Mr. HENDERSON in regard to the constitutionality of taxing exports, as seen from the writings of the framers of the Constitution, that the prohibition from taxing the exports of States simply meant to prevent the special taxation of products of one State. He took up and replied to the various arguments adduced for the repeal. If 2½ cents a pound was a high tax now, next year might raise the price of cotton again proportionately. He hoped they would all act with an enlightened judgment, with a view to the interests of the whole country.

Mr. MORTON rose to speak at 4 o'clock, when Mr. CAMERON suggested that he give way to a motion to go into Executive session.

SEVERAL SENATORS—Let us adjourn.

Mr. MORTON refused to yield, and briefly contended for an equal distribution of the public burdens.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. RAMSEY moved to adjourn, but yielded, at the suggestion of the Chair, to allow of the reading of the message from the President in regard to Gen. HANCOCK, including the report; after which Mr. WILSON said the Committee on Military Affairs had referred to them the resolution of thanks to Gens. SHERIDAN, SICKLES and SCHOFIELD, for their administration of the law in the South, and he moved to refer the communication to that Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE—And be printed.

Several Senators—No, no.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said—Of course it should be printed.

Mr. CONKLING—Why?

Mr. DOOLITTLE—We never saw a President's message that was not printed.

Mr. CONKLING said that in the history of the Government they had never to his knowledge seen a message like that one, showing such a spirit as that showed. He did not know but that the proper disposition was to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs, but he thought it would strike a majority of the Senate, when they read and reflected upon it, that something more or less than that should be done. He therefore moved to lay it on the table for the present.

Mr. DOOLITTLE asked leave to make a suggestion.

Mr. RAMSEY—What has become of my motion to adjourn? [Laughter.]

Mr. DOOLITTLE made another effort to get the floor, but Mr. RAMSEY insisted upon his motion, which was agreed to, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

AMERICAN VESSELS FIRED UPON.

Mr. ELIOT, by unanimous consent, offered a resolution reciting that information has been received that American whaling vessels have recently been ordered off the Russian coast of America, in the Ochotsk Sea, by Russian war vessels, and that the boats of one American vessel had been fired upon, and directing the Secretary of State to furnish information in reference to such acts, and whether American vessels have or have not a right to pursue their usual business in those seas and on that coast without molestation. He explained that the resolution was based on information received from the master of the whaling ship *Europa*; that that and other vessels had been ordered off by an armed steamer, and that the boats of the American ship *Endeavor* had been fired upon.

The resolution was adopted.

CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. POLAND, from the Election Committee, made a report in the contested election case of Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, closing with resolutions that Mr. PURCH, the contestant, was not entitled to the seat, and that Mr. VAN HORN was.

Laid over for future action.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. KELLY introduced a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

DESERTION FROM THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill providing that all persons relieved from the charge of desertion, or absence without leave from the army and navy, by the act of July 19, 1866, shall be furnished certificate of honorable dischage under the limitation and restrictions of that act. The second section repeals the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1865, which disfranchises deserters, except that it is not to affect the decisions of Courts-Martial, and is not to entitle any person to bounty, pension, pay or emoluments of any kind.

The bill was discussed by Messrs. GARFIELD, HARDING, BROMWELL of Illinois, WASHBURN of Indiana, LOGAN, ALLISON and other members.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, opposed the second section of the bill, and moved to strike it out.

Mr. LOGAN opposed the bill, as an entering wedge for the restoration of officers of army and navy who deserted the service and joined the ranks of the rebellion. It was the same character of legislation as that of the bill passed yesterday relating to officers cashiered or dismissed from the service.

Mr. GARFIELD said the representations of Mr. LOGAN were very grave, very serious, and very unwarranted. There was not the slightest ground for the representation that this bill could inure to the benefit of rebel officers who had forfeited their allegiance at the outbreak of the rebellion.

Mr. LOGAN said that the style of charging gentlemen with misrepresentation or mistatement of facts was very common to the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. GARFIELD) but for himself he would prefer that that gentleman should hereafter use softer phrases, if he desired to apply them to him.

Mr. GARFIELD trusted that he was not behind the gentlemen in the courtesies of debate, and if he said that a gentleman had misrepresented his position it was because he had no trick of language which could say the same thing in any less direct and decided way.

Mr. ALLISON inquired whether the repeal of the twenty-first section of the act of March 3, 1865, would not virtually relieve from all penalty those officers of the army and navy who had abandoned their flag, and embraced the cause of the rebellion.

Mr. GARFIELD replied that it did not. Those men would still be liable to be court-martialed and punished for desertion. This law simply proposed that the extraordinary provision of the act of 1865 should be repealed.

Mr. SCHENCK asked his colleague whether those men having gone back to civil life, and being no longer in the military service, could be tried as deserters.

Mr. GARFIELD presumed they could be.

Mr. SCHENCK then argued that the repeal of the twenty-first section of the act of 1865 would let all these men go scot free.

After further discussion the morning hour expired, and the bill went over until to-morrow.

BUILDING OF SHIPS OF WAR.

Mr. RANDALL asked leave to offer a resolution that the resolution of Nov. 25, declaring that it is not necessary to proceed further in building or equipping ships of war, shall not be construed as an expression of opinion in favor of the discharge of mechanics or laboring men from the navy-yards.

Mr. PIKE objected, and the resolution was not received.

RECONSTRUCTION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BUTLER, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported an appropriation bill to supply deficiencies in the execution of the Reconstruction laws, and for the service of the Quartermaster's supplies, $3,500,000; incidental expenses, $750,000, for purchasing cavalry and artillery horses, $400,000; transportation of the army, $7,350,000—making in all the sum of $12,000,000. There are other items, making the whole bill amount to $12,667,000.

The House, at 1:30 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. DAWES in the chair.

Mr. SPALDING addressed the Committee, claiming that the House had, under certain circumstances and conditions, a right to interfere in the treaty-making power of the Government. He referred to the resolution introduced by himself last week on this question, and said that it was copied almost literally from the famous resolution of the House of Representatives in 1796, when a bill to carry into effect the treaty of Mr. JAY was before the House. The question now was whether in regard to the recent Russian treaty the House had any right to consider the matter of appropriating $7,200,000 to carry it into effect. On that question he took the affirmative. He admitted that the Constitution gave to the President, in connection with the Senate, the whole treaty-making power of the nation, and that the House had nothing to do with making a treaty, good, bad or indifferent, except where the treaty trenched on matters committed by the Constitution to Congress. While he proclaimed that he was not opposed to any treaty yet made, and while his vote might be expected to carry out the Russian treaty, he reserved to himself the power of saying whether he would consent when a power expressly lodged in his hands by the Constitution was trenched upon the carrying out of a treaty. Was the Congress now bound to appropriate $7,200,000 to carry into effect the Russian treaty? He denied that it was, and denied it, too, in the face of the highest and most respected authority—that of President WASHINGTON, who transmitted to the House of Representatives in March, 1796, a message declaring that the power of making treaties is exclusively vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, and that every treaty so made and promulgated become thenceforward the law of the land. All the Federalists took the same ground, while the Republicans under the lead of JEFFERSON took the ground that a treaty was not compulsory when it trenched on the power of Congress. The question was discussed in the House of Representatives four weeks, in reference to Mr. JAY's treaty and finally the resolution, after which his own was modelled, was adopted by a majority of 27; but at the same time there was a majority of three in favor of executing the treaty. He referred to other historical precedents in the case of the treaty for the acquisition of Louisiana in 1803, and the case of the Commercial treaty with Great Britain in 1816, and asked what Congress was to do in the matter. It was confessed that the sole power of making treaties was with the President and Senate. Whenever a treaty was made that did not conflict with any power expressly given to Congress, then the House had nothing to do with it. In reply to a few questions from Mr. HIGBY, as to the declaration of the 6th article of the Constitution, which makes treaties the supreme law of the land, Mr. SPALDING contended that the phrase "all treaties made under authority of the United States" meant something more than treaties made simply by the President and Senate. It meant that where convenient legislation became necessary in consequence of powers under the Constitution, a treaty was not the supreme law until that concurrent legislation was had.

ADOPTED CITIZENS.

Mr. EGGLESTON presented a resolution from the City Council of Cincinnati, and of a large mass meeting of the citizens of Cincinnati, protesting against the treatment of adopted citizens by foreign nations. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SPIRIT METERS.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a variety of information in reference to TICE's meter for distilleries. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, called up the motion to consider the vote by which a reconstruction bill of his was on the 8th of December referred to the Judiciary Committee. He remembered that the Committee on Reconstruction had agreed substantially to his bill.

Mr. BINGHAM corrected his colleague, and said that the Reconstruction Committee had rejected the substance of his bill.

The reference was reconsidered and the bill came before the House.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, from the Reconstruction Committee, offered as a substitute the bill which he sought to introduce yesterday.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to amend the substitute by striking out the third section apportioning members.

Mr. MAYNARD gave notice that he would offer additional sections authorizing State Conventions to establish Provisional Governments.

Mr. BINGHAM stated that these sections had been considered by the Reconstruction Committee and been rejected.

Mr. INGERSOLL expressed the hope that the substitute would be printed before the House were called upon to act on it.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked, sneeringly, that there always were objections to everything good on earth or in Heaven. If this bill were not passed before the vacation it would be of no use at all. He went on to state that the condition of affairs in the South was worse than during the rebellion. [The gentleman's voice was so low, and there was such a gathering of members around him, that it was impossible for the reporters to hear his remarks.]

Mr. BINGHAM commenced to speak in support of his amendment to strike out the third section, and asked why, if South Carolina, with a white population of 240,000 and a black population of 360,000, was entitled to six members as proposed, the State of Ohio, with its 3,000,000 of people, was not entitled to thirty members.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested that the answer was that in Ohio there was not the same proportion of blacks.

Mr. BINGHAM begged leave to say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, with all due respect, that that was no answer whatever to his question. [Laughter.]

Mr. STEVENS said that in order not to retard the passage of the bill, and to remove the objections of the gentleman from Ohio, he would withdraw the third section.

This removed Mr. BINGHAM's objection, and he discontinued his remarks.

Mr. BROOKS made a speech against the bill. The main effect of it was to rule twenty-four millions of Northern people divided in politics by four millions of negroes, enslaving eight millions of white people in the Southern States; but his objection to it rose from still higher causes. He objected to the whole principle of it from beginning to end. All other questions of internal improvement, tariff and currency, dwindled into insignificance beside it. The great and only issue was, "Is this or is it not a white man's government?" The object, intent, purposes and effect of this bill was to overthrow the white man's government, and to erect a black man's government in its stead. He was opposed from beginning to end to equalizing the black race with the white race. He was opposed to it scientifically, anatomically, physiologically and psychologically. He might heap authority on authority, "pile Pelion upon Ossa," to show that the negro was more different from the white man than the white man was from the white woman. From the crown of his head to the soles of his feet he was a different creature. The very hair that crowned the negro's head was not hair; it was wool—[laughter]—wool only and not hair. It was elliptical in its form, and without the medullary canal to be found in the hair of the white man. The negro's skull was inferior to the white man's skull; his nose was different, [laughter;] his teeth were different; the convolutions of the brain were entirely different; the pelvis was different. [Laughter.] The negro was not the equal nor the brother of the white man, and under no circumstances should the white man go into copartnership with him. The black man had never done anything in the arts, or sciences, or literature, or government.

Mr. GARFIELD inquired who EUCLID was.

Mr. ROSS expressed the conviction that he was not a negro.

Mr. BROOKS—EUCLID a negro? He had not a mite of wool on his head. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARFIELD—He was only an Abyssinian.

Mr. BROOKS went on to argue that wherever there had been an admixture of the races, or an association with the negro race, the race that came in contact with it was deteriorated and destroyed, instancing the cases of the Arabs, the Turks, the Moors and the descendants of the Spanish race in America. In conclusion, he said that this would probably be the last time he would address a white audience on the floor of the House. The African was about to come down from the galleries and take his seat on the floor as the equal of white gentlemen. He would say now that not only was this a fatal mistake, but it was one which would not be acquiesced in by the Northern people. The Northern people were sound on the subject of race, and when it was scientifically discussed in the primary assemblies of the people, they would become more and more so. This House might be blackened this session by the action of the dominant majority, but it would be whitened hereafter by the Democracy of the North.

Mr. FARNSWORTH sustained the bill, arguing that it was only returning to the principle which should never have been abandoned—the principle of the majority of votes. If it were not passed, the several Southern Constitutions would probably not be ratified, as so many of the registered voters, necessitated to look for employment, had left the localities where they were registered. He was sorry to see the gentleman from New-York opposing reconstruction. He had hoped to see the whole Democratic Party voting to facilitate reconstruction.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, closed the debate. He said he had listened with great pleasure to the speech of the gentleman from New-York, who tried to prove the falsity of that declaration of Scripture which says that "God made of one blood all the races of the earth." He had a proposition to make to that gentleman. He would be willing for the chairmanship of America to match FRED. DOUGLASS or LANGSTON against the gentleman from New-York, he choosing two of three judges, to discuss any topic he might please except negro shins [laughter]; and if at the end of the argument the gentleman from New-York did not throw up the sponge he (STEVENS) would admit that the negro is an inferior animal not only to the gentleman from New-York, but to the rest of the members. [Laughter.] He moved the previous question.

The previous question was seconded, and under the operations the substitute was agreed to and the bill thus amended was passed, Yeas 104, nays 37, a strictly party vote.

The following is the bill as passed:

Be it enacted, That so much of the fifth section of an act passed March 23, 1867, entitled an act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, as requires that a majority of all the registered voters of the district shall be cast in favor of the ratification of the Constitution before it becomes valid, be and the same is hereby so far modified that a majority of the votes cast at the election for the ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall be considered as valid and as affirming or rejecting said Constitution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the votes of the several States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory may at the time of voting on the ratification of the Constitution vote also for members of Congress, who shall be entitled to take their seats as members of the House of Representatives on taking the oaths of office required by law, whenever and as soon as such States are duly reconstructed and entitled to representation in the Congress of the United States; and until a new appointment shall be made; the electors for said members shall be according to the districts as they existed in the years 1858 and 1859, except when otherwise provided for, and the same election officers who shall make the returns of the votes cast on ratification or rejection of the Constitution, shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress and give certificates of election to those possessing the largest number of qualified votes, and who shall be entitled thereto.

The House then at 4:30 adjourned.

The Child-Burning Case at Canaan—Arrest of the Suspected Man and Woman.

The Hartford papers give additional particulars of the burning of a child at Canaan, N. Y., and the presentation, by Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH BROWN, of a claim upon the Traveler's Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $5,000, which amount was held on the life of the child in a general accident policy. Mr. and Mrs. BROWN were exonerated by a jury of inquest, but the insurance company were not satisfied, and pursued their investigations further. The remains were exhumed, and a *post-mortem* examination held, resulting in the discovery of certain marks on the back of the head and the neck. Mr. and Mrs. BROWN were arrested in Western New-York and taken to Hartford on Monday night. The *Times* says they are probably not married, and that there are circumstances which lead to the belief that the child was stolen from the depot in Dayton, Ohio, taken to Canaan, and then at a convenient time killed, and thrust into a closet in which a fire was kindled, with the intention of burning the house, and thus cover up the crime.

The man and the woman, the *Times* adds, formerly lived in Hartford, where they bore bad characters and were well known to the police. The maiden name of the woman was JOSEPHINE FOX; she was at one time the wife of a hotel keeper in East Hartland, but was divorced from him. It has been ascertained that the life of the child was insured for $5,000 at the agency of the Travellers' Insurance Company in Cleveland. The most acceptable theory as to the killing of the child is that she was poisoned instead of receiving blows upon the head, though some evidence appeared in the *post-mortem* examination to show that violence was used about the neck, as if the girl was choked to hurry her death. When the remains were taken up the stomach was removed, and is now in the hands of a Yale Professor for analysis.

Mrs. BROWN's story about the child is that she was her husband's daughter by a former wife, and that she has lived with her grandfather (BROWN's father) in Canada East. That a couple of years ago, while the Browns were living in Dayton, Ohio, the Canada friends all died, and the girl, ten years old, came on alone from Canada to Dayton, to take up her abode with her father and stepmother. Mrs. BROWN says she met the child at the depot, found her in the sitting-room, and she said she wanted to see Mr. BROWN. Mrs. BROWN don't know the town in Canada from whence the child came. She says the girl proved to be well educated, spoke English and French, and that BROWN was "very much attached to her." The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

THE CUNARD LINE.

Withdrawal of the Steamships from Boston—A Pointed Letter from Mr. Cunard.

The following letter is Mr. CUNARD's reply to a communication from a native and citizen of Boston, who at the request of several prominent merchans of that city has recently visited the Provinces of Canada for the purpose of ascertaining the direction in which the great volume of American produce, increasing year by year and destined for European markets, can most satisfactorily be turned, in order to insure to the shippers the greatest degree of dispatch.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1867.

DEAR SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication on the subject of trans-Atlantic transportation, from which I gather that it is the general impression that if the proper inducements had been offered by our line of steamships, that vast quantities of produce would have gone to Boston for shipment, which port, with the proper inducements, you say shippers would prefer to any other. I must confess that I am at a loss to know what is meant by proper inducement. We do not require in New-York to make arrangements in Canada or in the far West for freight, and during this last Autumn, when we have been sending an average of 2,500 tons of freight every week, or 10,000 tons per month in our ships from this port, we have been unable to get 500 or 600 tons once a fortnight in Boston at one-half of the freight we are getting here, and that was not considered sufficient inducement, as shippers in Boston complained at paying 20s. per ton when we were asking 40s.@50s. I should think that the Boston shippers, if they wished to encourage shipments *via* Boston should not complain of paying half the rate of freight from New-York, but we have taken freight from Boston at 5s. per ton, and even for nothing. I have ascertained also that a good deal of the little freight obtained in Boston was sent on from New-York or purchased for New-York account, the low rates of freight being the inducement. I do not know what Boston may be in the future as a port of shipment—I have only to deal with the present. I have received communications from Philadelphia and Baltimore more clearly proving that those ports offer greater inducements for Atlantic steamers than any others. I have no doubt that the writers fully believed what they wrote, but the trade was to be built up and the experiment was to be made at our expense and not theirs.

I am very glad to hear that at last arrangements are being made to make through connections between Boston and the West, but I cannot admit that the reason why produce has not been shipped from Boston has been that we have not offered the proper inducements for taking it to England. We could not do more than take it at five shillings per ton and sometimes freight free, and we have even not been able always to get that, but have had to take stone ballast. I can only regret that the arrangements you speak of had not been completed long ago.

I remain your obedient servant, E. CUNARD.

An American Whaleship's Boats Fired Into by a Russian Man-of-War.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Standard, Dec. 17.

A week ago a telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco announced that Capt. ENOS, of bark *Java*, of this port, had been ordered from the whaling ground in the Ochotsk Sea, by a Russian officer, and now we have a confirmation of the action of the Russian commander in a letter from Capt. THOMAS MELLEN, of ship *Europa*, of Edgartown. The ships were cruising for whales off Shanter Island, on the Russian coast, just south of Ochotsk City, where our ships have cruised ever since they visited the Ochotsk Sea. Capt. MELLEN says:

"Please ascertain from headquarters if the Russian Government has a right to prohibit American ships from whaling in the bays. A party of Russians have established a fishery here ashore, and a Russian armed steamer has been here and ordered all the ships away. He says he is authorized to drive us off, but he cannot show his authority. I do not know the steamers' name. I have not seen him yet, but he has fired upon one ship's boats, the bark *Endeavour*, of New-Bedford. I shall not leave unless he fires into me, should not like to come here another season if we cannot whale after we get here. I do not believe he has had any instructions from the Russian Government, but think he acts on his own responsibility at the instigation of the parties interested in the shore fishery, who doubtless desire to make a monopoly of the business. I am determined to whale it the rest of the season, and if he fires into a ship or boats, I think our Uncle Sam and the good old flag we sail under will protect us, and see that we are paid for all damages."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—11:15 A. M.
Consols for money, 92⅜.
United States Five-twenty Bonds 72
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89⅞
Erie Railway Shares 50

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 18—11:15 A. M.
United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862, 76⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 18—11:15 A. M.
COTTON steady. The estimated sales to-day are 10,000 bales.
Middling Uplands ....7⅛d.
Middling Orleans ....7⅜d.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet and steady. Corn, 46s. 6d. for mixed Western. Wheat 15s. 2d. for White California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee Red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Oats, 3s. 8d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

PROVISIONS—Steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter-cured extra Prime Mess. Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 50s. 3d. for fine American. Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 26s. Resin, 7s. 3d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale. Tallow, 44s. for American. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, 2s. ⅌ gallon for Spirits, and 1s. 3½d. for Refined. Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—11:15 A. M.
Whale Oil, £39 ⅌ 252 gallons. Sperm Oil, £112 ⅌ ton. Linseed Oil, £37 ⅌ ton. Linseed Cakes, £11 ⅌ ton for thin oblong.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—11:15 A. M.
Advices received here represent that the Tea trade at Hong Kong is quiet, and that at Shanghai it is firm and active for common Congou.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.
Consols for Money 92⅝
United States Five-twenty Bonds 72
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89¾
Erie Railway Shares 49¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.
United States Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862 ....76⅛

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.
Cotton unchanged. Corn declined to 46s. 3d. for Mixed Western. Lard declined to 50s. for Fine American. Common Resin declined to 6s. 9d. Refined Petroleum advanced to 1s. 4d. Bacon advanced to 40s. 6d. All other articles without alteration.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.
We have no change to note in our markets since the 11:15 A. M. dispatch.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 18—1:20 P. M.
Petroleum 45¼ francs for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.
Consols closed at 92 9-16d. for money.
American Securities closed at the following rates:
United States five-twenty bonds 72
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89¾
Erie Railway shares 49¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.
United States Bonds are quoted at 76⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.
COTTON—The market closed at an advance of ⅛d. on Middling Uplands. The following are the closing quotations:
Middling Uplands in port ....7⅜d.
Middling uplands to arrive ....6⅞d.
Middling Orleans ....7⅜d.
The sales of the day foot up 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 46s. 3d. Wheat—California White, 15s. 2d.; No. 2 Red Western, 13s. 7d. Other articles unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Winter cured. Pork, 67s. 6d. Lard, 50s. Cheese, 52s. Bacon, 40s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Sugar dull at 26s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin—Common, 6s. 9d.; Medium, 11s. Tallow, 44s. Turpentine, 27s. Petroleum, 2s. for Spirits, and 1s. 4d. for Refined. Cloverseed 39s.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Dec. 18—Evening.
PETROLEUM—The market closed dull at 45 francs 25 centimes for Standard White.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
There is a reaction in feeling on the Bourse to-day, and Rentes are flat.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $1 90@$1 91 for No. 1, and $1 84@$1 85 for No. 2. CORN firm, advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 88c. for No. 1, and 87½c. for No. 2, and 85c.@85½c. for New. OATS steady at 55½c.@55⅝c. RYE dull at $1 50@$1 52 for No. 1, and $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2. BARLEY firmer at $1 65@$1 70 for No. 2, in store. MESS PORK $19 75@$20, cash; and $20 25 for January. ENGLISH MEATS quiet: Short Rib 10c.; Short Clear Sides, packed, 11¼c. BULK SHOULDERS 7c.@7¼c., loose. Green HAMS 10½c.@10¾c. Green SHOULDERS 6½c.@6¾c. LARD quiet, at 12½c. DRESSED HOGS active; Light 5c.@6c.; Heavy advanced 15c.@25c.; sales at $7 40@$8, dividing on $2. LIVE HOGS active, at $6@$6 35 for fair to good, and $6 35@$6 85 for good to choice. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 6,500 bushels Wheat, 1,700 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON quiet at 13c. FLOUR is only in local demand at unchanged prices. WHEAT firm and above the views of buyers; nothing was done. Corn very dull. Yellow Mixed, 90c.@93c.; Prime and Fancy White, 95c.@$1. BARLEY—Sales of Spring at $1 55; Fall at $1 70. RYE advancing; sales at $1 80. PROVISIONS—Nothing doing, and prices are entirely nominal. LIVE HOGS dull and lower at 5¾c.@6¼c., the latter for extra heavy; drovers are packing on their own account; the number packed to-day is 178,000. RECEIPTS—2,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON firm and tending upward; Middling, 15c.; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 2,226 bales; exports, 6,473 bales. SUGAR unchanged. MOLASSES in fair demand; Fair 60c., Choice 75c. FLOUR dull and depressed, and no quotations. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS—no sales; held at 83c. PORK very dull; jobbing at $23 50. BACON retailing for Shoulders at 11c.@11¼c.; Clear Sides at 15½c. LARD—no sales; Prime keg, 14c.@14½c.; no sales of tierce for several days. Sterling Exchange, 143@148½, and nominal; New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FLOUR dull; sales 150 bbls. City Ground Spring at $10 25; 80 bbls. Western Spring at $10@$11 25, and 100 bbls. White Western at $13 37½@$13 50. RYE FLOUR nominal at $8 50. WHEAT lower; sales 25,000 bushels Spring at $2 05; car lots of Milwaukee at $2 15. CORN steady; sales in lots of 10,000 bushels at $1 15. OATS dull and nominal at 71c. for Western. RYE dull; sales of 1,000 bushels Western at $1 58. BARLEY dull and unchanged. MESS PORK held at $22 50 for heavy. LARD dull at 13½c. HIGHWINES nominal. DRESSED HOGS, 8½c.@9c.; none offered.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $9@$9 75; Country do., $8 75@$9; Extra, $8@$8 50. WHEAT declining; sales at $1 87 for No. 1, and $1 78½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 57c. for No. 2. CORN declining; sales at 86c. for New Shelled. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Oats, 1,300 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON dull; Middling 15¼c.@15½c. FLOUR quiet and neglected; City Mills Superfine $9 50, and Extra $10 50. WHEAT very dull and nominally unchanged. CORN active and scarce; White, $1 20@$1 23; Yellow, $1 22@$1 26. OATS firm at 75c.@76c., and held for an advance to 77c.@78c. RYE firm and scarce. PROVISIONS quiet. BACON—Shoulders 12c. BULK MEATS 9¼c.@9½c.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON, 13¼c.@13½c. CORN, 85c.@90c. OATS, 80c.@83c. FLOUR unchanged. PORK, $23 50@$24. BACON—Shoulders, 11½c.@12c.; Clear Sides, 15½c. LARD, 13c.@14c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON opened steady and closed firm; sales 1,392 bales; receipts, 2,508 bales.; Middling, 14⅜c.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON market closed steady at 14c. for Middling.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Dec. 18.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE steady at 45½c. RESIN firm at $1 80 for common and $2 50 for No. 2. TAR, $2. COTTON at 13½c. for Middlings.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON—Buyers generally out of the market; prices have declined ½c.; sales 220 bales; receipts, 1,440 bales; Middlings at 14¾c.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Dec. 18.
COTTON closed quiet and easy; sales to-day 1,000 bales; Middling, 14c.; receipts, 1,364 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 28; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49⅝. Gold 133⅝.

[Advertisement.]

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY REFERENCE BOOK.

Parties contemplating changes in their business on the 1st of January next, and who desire to be correctly rated in the forthcoming volume of the *Reference Book*, will oblige by communicating with the undersigned as early as possible. The new book is now in press, and will be issued promptly on the 1st proximo, greatly enlarged and improved. R. G. DUN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Nos. 293 and 295 BROADWAY, Dec. 10, 1867.

[Advertisement.]

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Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Congress has failed to impeach the head of the nation, but no one has ever dared to impeach the reputation for grace, elegance and fashion of KNOX, the hatter, who for a quarter of a century has covered the heads of the nation. At his store, Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, he continues to furnish hats, caps and fur fixings that are utterly impervious and impenetrable to the "knox" incident to the sleighing and snow-balling carnival with which the metropolis now runs riot, and are serviceable out-doors and in-doors "whether or no."

[Advertisement.]

One of the most simple inventions of the age, (Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph, No. 201 Broadway.) I go to sleep nights with the most comfortable assurance that no burglar can enter my domicile without my hearing him. R. C. BRAINARD, No. 41 Wall-st.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Raleigh, from New-Orleans and Havana—Mrs. M. Huligenman and 4 children, W. F. Westbrook, W. E. Westbrook, Aug. Whittman, Charles Hylard, John McGuinness, Mrs. Margaret McKeuren and 2 children, Rev. A. Vazuis, Mrs. Louisa Carona.

In steamship Saragossa, from Charleston—H. Pabst, A. Baldwin, Miss Dennison, Mr. Roberts, J. Fincken and lady.

In steamship Mount Vernon, from Vera Cruz, &c—Carlos Plasson, Manuel Perez, S. L. Lopez.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 20	Sun sets	4 34	Moon rises	12 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	2 27	Gov. Island	3 16	Hell Gate	4 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Rochester, Germain, New-Orleans; Empire, Price, Alexandria, J. Hand; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., J. Hand; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; New-York, (Brem.,) Dreyer, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Bark Evening Star, (Br.,) Miller, St. Jago de Cuba, Waydell & Co.

Brigs H. Havelock, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Frances, (Br.,) French, St. Johns, N. G., J. Outerbridge; John Freeman, Baker, Genoa, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schooners Jacob Kunzle, Lake, Philadelphia, N. L. McCready & Co.; Clatawamteak, Pachard, Galveston, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Nettie C. Burgess, Burgess, Georgetown and Port Bluff, S. C., Bentley, Miller & Thomas; G. H. Rogers, Allen, Nassau, N. P., Jas. Douglass; D. Gillespie, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Mount Vernon, Dorr, Vera Cruz Nov. 26, Sisal 30th, Havana Dec. 9, and Norfolk 16th, with mdse. to F. Alexander & Son. Has had heavy weather on the passage; put into Norfolk short of coal; Dec. 16, passed the steamship Georgia, from Vera Cruz and Havana for New-York, going into Norfolk short of coal; same day, off Cape Henry, passed schr. Rebecca Fish, from Norfolk for New-York.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Dec. 10, 20 miles N. of Cape Hatteras, spoke schr. C. J. Warren, of Gloucester, with loss of main boom.

Steamship Raleigh, Marshman, New-Orleans via Havana Dec. 12, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. 16th, at 2:20 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Gen. Barnes, hence for Havana and New-Orleans.

Steamship Mary Sanford, Moore, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steamship Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston Dec. 15, with mdse. and passengers to Arthur Leary.

Ship Huntress, (of London,) Attridge, Liverpool 42 ds., with coal to master. Dec. 15, in the Gulf Stream, passed a number of ship's knees, deck plank and other wrecked materials; has had N. W. gales for the last 14 days; split sails, &c.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Sampson, Havre Nov. 14, with mdse. and 9 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Was off Fire Island on the 12th inst., and in the N. E. gale of that date was blown as far south as lat. 37; has had a pilot on board 7 days.

Ship Duisburg, (Pruss.,) Holljes, Rotterdam 48 ds., with mdse. to Chas. Luling & Co. Has been 8 ds. to the north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales, in which sprung topsail-yard and split main and foretopsail.

Ship Fawn, Nelson, Shields, with coal, &c., to Thomas Dunham.

Ship Marlborough, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Armstrong, Liverpool 44 ds., with mdse. to Snow & Burgess.

Bark Minnie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Godfrey, Boston 27, in ballast to Peabody, Willis & Co. Dec. 7, off Fire Island, experienced a terrific gale from N. W., and was blown off to sea; 12th, took the gale of that date, in which split sails and shifted ballast.

Bark Forest Queen, (of Pictou,) Anderson, Halifax 2d inst., via Boston 6th, in ballast to master. Was off the Highlands 13th inst.; took a gale from N. E. with snow; had to haul off shore, and was driven south of Cape Henlopen; had a pilot on board 12 ds.

Bark Lorena, (of Stockton,) Hickborn, Antwerp 52 ds., and 42 ds. from Flushing, with mdse. to master. Has had N. W. gales for the last 14 ds.; split sails, &c.; Dec. 12, John Addiers, of Antwerp, seaman, fell from the maintopsail-yard on deck, and died the next day from injuries received.

Bark Azelia, (of St. Andrew's,) Brown, Rio Janeiro Oct. 24, with coffee to John Boynton's Son & Co. Has had northerly gales on the coast, and has been 6 days N. of Hatteras.

Bark Crusoe, (of Turks Island,) Mix, Tome Sept. 5, with copper and wool to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Bark Rhea Sylvia, McKenzie, of and from Maitland, N. S., 27 ds., in ballast to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Eugene A. Reed, (Br.,) O'Donnell, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood and coffee to North American Steamship Co. Was up to the Highlands 13th inst.; took a gale from N. E. and was driven as far south as Fenwick Island; stove bulwarks, split sails and sprung a leak; leaking 1,100 strokes per hour; crew sick and worn out by constant pumping; had to throw the deck-load of logwood overboard to save the vessel; 15th inst., lat. 38 20, passed a yawl-boat painted blue, bottom up, and large quantities of lumber and laths, apparently some vessel's deck-load.

Brig Eclipse, (of St. Kitts,) Peterson, St. Thomas 25 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough. Was up to the Hook on the 12th inst., and was driven south of Cape Henry in the late gales, and lost sails. Henro Kucken, aged 25 years, seaman, native of Prussia, died on board Nov. 25; the Captain and crew are much frost-bitten.

Brig J. Polledo, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Plummer, Havana 17 ds., with molasses to Miller & Houghton. Has had heavy westerly gales on the coast; split sails, stove bulwarks, &c.

Brig Haidee, West, of and from Kingston, Jam., 29 ds., with logwood to Henry de Cordova & Co. Was off the Highlands on the 13th inst., and was driven south of Cape Henlopen in the snow-storm of that date; split sails and did other slight damage.

Brig Parthenope, (Dutch,) Noderer, Rio Grande 54 ds., with hides and wool to Chas. Thompson & Co. Has had strong northerly gales the entire passage.

Brig B. Inginac, Gray, Port-au-Prince and St. Marc Nov. 20, with logwood and 4 passengers to Robert Murray, Jr. Has been 11 days north of Hatteras with strong northerly gales.

Brig Eastern Star, Forster, Barbados 31 ds., with molasses to Bishop & Bro. Has been blown off the coast three times to the Gulf Stream, and been 12 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Alice V. Goodyear, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Long Cay, Bah., 16 ds., with salt to Jas. Edmiston.

Brig Gypsy, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix 23 ds., in ballast to P. Hanford. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras; split sails, &c.

Schr. Etta, Rutsell, Brazos, Texas, 24 ds., with wool and hides to O. K. King & Co. Has been 10 days north of Hatteras with northerly gales.

Schr. Emma G., (of St. John, N. B.,) Webber, Greytown, Nic., 30 ds., with mdse. to P. I. Nevius & Son. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage, and has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras; split sails and stove bulwarks.

Schr. Mary Collins, (of Boston,) Collins, Old Harbor, Jam., 30 ds., with lignum vitæ to Moss & Ward. Has been 18 ds. north of Hatteras with heavy gales from N. W.; lost part of deck-load and split sails.

Schr. Champion, (Br.,) Hussey, Aquin, St. Domingo, 24 ds., with logwood and coffee to Morrison & Phillips. Dec. 13, in the Gulf, had a heavy gale from N. E. with snow; lost jib staysail, stove bulwarks and galley.

Schr. Oliver Spellman, Spellman, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John S. Moulton, Crowley, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr. Helen C. Russell, Mahaffey, Washington, D. C., for Allen's Point.

Schr. Howard, Griffin, Bangor 14 ds., with timber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Morrell, Elizabethport, coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. John S. Forman, Sparks, Elizabethport, coal for Stamford.

Schr. E. M. Pratt, ——, Philadelphia, coal for Boston.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Elizabethport, coal for Stratford.

Schr. David Nelson, Lockwood, Elizabethport, coal for Port Chester.

Schr. L. A. Tolles, Day, Elizabethport, coal for South Norwalk.

Schr. Chas. Lavering, Jones, New-Brunswick, coal for Taunton.

Schr. John Compton, Searles, Elizabethport, coal for Dighton.

Schr. Frank & Emily, Pelton, Elizabethport, coal for Fall River.

Schr. Lexington, Davis, Elizabethport, coal for New-Suffolk.

Schr. John S. Perry, Davis, Norwalk.

Schr. Helen, Rowland, Northport.

Schr. Delphi, Allen, Elizabethport, coal for Fall River.

Schr. Wakefield, Smith, Northport.

Schr. Jos. P. Ross, Pasell, Elizabethport for Taunton.

Schr. A. Osborn, Hobbie, Stamford.

Schr. Lucy A. Orcutt, Cutter, Bangor.

Schr. Mail, Mead, Greenwich.

Schr. Collier, Murphy, Greenwich.

Schr. Etta M. Story, Small, York River, Va.

Schr. Eva, Staples, Perth Amboy, for Norwich.

Schr. Broadfield, Crowell, Baltimore, for Boston.

Schr. W. H. Jones, Line, Fernandina, Fla.

Schr. C. S. Walton, Adams, Washington, Me.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Hunt, Rappahannock River.

Schr. Hannibal, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mason Rogers, Reinhardt, Virginia.

Schr. Anna F. Olard, Wheatley, James River.

Schr. Edward R. Grozier, Fowler, Virginia.

Sloop Charles, Burdick, Elizabethport, coal for Providence.

BELOW—1 ship, 1 bark and a brig, unknown.

WIND—At sunset, N. N. W., light and clear.

Sailed.

Steamships Minnesota and Hecla, for Liverpool; Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington; Albemarle, for Richmond; Empire, for Washington; Nereus, for Boston.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arr. brig Josie A. Devereaux, from Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 18.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamer Charleston, for New-York.

KEY WEST, Dec. 18.—The schr. Lizzie Evans, Evans, which run ashore on the 15th inst., was on the reef 12 hours, and was taken off and brought to New-York by wreckers. The injury she sustained is unknown.

The materials and damaged cargo of the schr. Jane Ross has been sold for $639. The dry cargo was appraised at $4,279, and salvage at 50 per cent. net decreed.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 18.—Arr. steamer San Salvador, from New-York.

Sld. bark Proteus, for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

The schr. Francis Coffin, Cousins, hence for Pensacola, Fla., 10th inst., when off the Highlands encountered heavy head winds, and was obliged to put back and anchor inside the Hook. During the heavy blow of last few days she parted both chains, lost both anchors, and was obliged to run alongside the railroad wharf in Horseshoe to save the vessel.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Croix, Nov. 24, bark Antelope, for New-York in 4 days; brigs Katie, do. 3 days; Sterrett, for St. Thomas, to load for New-York.

At Rio Janeiro Oct. 24, schr. M. A. Rich, for New-Orleans Oct. 26, and others before reported.

At Kingston, Jam., Nov. 18, schr. Iolas, from Havana for Savanna-la-Mar, to load for New-York.

At Barbados, Nov. 16, bark Golden Fleece, hence disehg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The steamship Ontario, from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—The steamship Cimbria, Capt. Wautman, which recently put into Southampton with her screw broken, left England on the 12th inst, with mails and passengers for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—The ship Frank I[illegible], from Quebec, is reported ashore on the Irish [illegible], near Belfast.

WE ARE SELLING OUR CELEBRATED MAKE OF

CLOTHING

AT

Prices Lower than Wholesale Houses Charge

FOR THEIR

COMMON STOCK.

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The largest assortment and the PRICES REDUCED LOWER than any other establishment in the City.

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FINE SILVER PLATED WARE,

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Our large assortment of goods, comprising every article in this department of holiday trade, is of superior workmanship and design, plated on white metal, of our own make, and is now RETAILED at wholesale prices.

N. B.—Full weight of silver guaranteed.

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

CARDIGAN JACKETS, UNDERGARMENTS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS, &c.

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NO. 96 BOWERY, NO. 165 FIFTH-AV. and NO. 939 BROADWAY, corner of 22d-st.

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NO. 40 EAST 14TH-ST., UNION-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

We are now prepared for the coming season with a choice selection of DIAMONDS, CLOCKS, PEARLS, BRONZES, RICH JEWELRY, PORCELAIN WARE, PARIAN MARBLE, and other FANCY GOODS, ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

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Reading by machinery. A pretty and instructive toy for children. Amusement and instruction combined. 126,000 sentences can be made with it. For sale by all toy dealers. Manufactured by JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES KIDNEY DISEASE.
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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES DROPSY.

For the diseases named above, and for WEAKNESSES and PAINS IN THE BACK, FEMALE COMPLAINTS and DISORDERS arising from excesses of any kind, it is INVALUABLE.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

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OF THE SEASON ARE OUR

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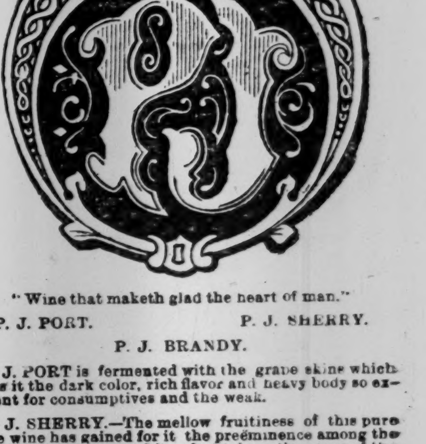

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P. J. PORT is fermented with the grape skins which gives it the dark color, rich flavor and heavy body so excellent for consumptives and the weak.

P. J. SHERRY.—The mellow fruitiness of this pure juice wine has gained for it the preeminence among the wines of California, and it is fast taking the place of the imported article. It is the wine most sought after for WEDDINGS, PARTIES, DINNERS, CALLS, RECEPTIONS and other like occasions.

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LADIES will find the P. J. Wines admirably adapted for the RECEPTION OF THEIR FRIENDS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Assorted cases for the HOLIDAYS sent to any part of New-York, Jersey City or Brooklyn free of charge.

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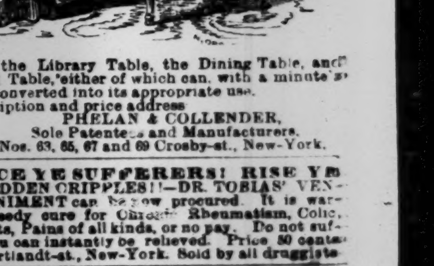

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS, No. 129, Dec. 18, 1867.
40, 11, 8, 14, 49, 58, 23, 21, 57, 10, 76, 36, 56
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 130, Dec. 18, 1867.
40, 1, 39, 72, 45, 47, 25, 27, 37, 17, 65 14.
STATE LOTTERY—EXTRA CLASS No. 29, Dec. 18, 1867.
72, 57, 45, 2, 42, 61, 46, 20, 50, 65, 55, 31, 4.
STATE LOTTERY—CLASS No. 30, Dec. 18, 1867.
63, 29, 11, 48, 22, 10, 27, 76, 28, 68, 71, 56, 17.

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